

Spring Weddings

Many of Victoria's young folks are now approaching the happy bonds of matrimony. The question is what to give them, and in this direction we would say that you will save both time and money by visiting our premises. Space will not permit of our enumerating the many articles that are appropriate for wedding gifts. We therefore just mention a few:

CUT GLASS FANCY CHINAWARE
LIQUOR SETS SALAD BOWLS
GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS, in solid gold, up from \$12.50
LADIES' WATCH CHAINS, in solid gold, up from 12.00
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS, up from \$30 to 5.00
GOVERNMENT TESTED SILVER PLATE in an endless variety of useful articles.
LADIES' BAGS—all the Spring arrivals.
PICTURE FRAMES, TEA SETS, etc., etc.

Purchase your wedding ring here too. Those born in the month of April should wear the birthstone—a Diamond.

Challoner & Mitchell

Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

Ross' Delicatessen

Cooked in the Good Old English Way

Roast Veal, per lb. 50c
Roast Pork, per lb. 50c
Jellied Tongue, per lb. 50c
Jellied Veal, per lb. 35c
Head Cheese, per pound 15c
Pork and Beans, per tin 15c
Macaroni Cheese, tin 15c
Pressed Brisket Beef, per lb. 30c
Saratoga Chips, per lb. 35c
Cheese Straws, per lb. 40c
Potato Salad, per lb. 20c
Sausage Rolls, per doz. 30c
Ham Sausage, per lb. 20c
Chip Beef, per lb. 60c
Veal and Ham Pies, 2 for 25c
Pork Pies, 2 for 25c
Steak Pies, each 10c
Pork Sausage, per lb. 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street

Tels. 50, 51, 52

Liquor Dept. Tel 1590

NOTICE TO LADIES

We have just received a new shipment of Correct Footwear in

Oxfords and Pumps

Tan Calf, Black and Tan Suede, and Patent Calf

Per Pair, \$3.50 to \$6.00

In Children's Footwear our Spring Stock is Complete and Calls for the Attention of All Mothers

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street - Victoria B.C.

When you see the label of Peller & Co. on Clarets, Burgundies and Sauternes, it is a guarantee of the absolute purity and bouquet of the wines. For home use these most excellent products of Peller & Co.'s famous Bordeaux wine house—the clarets and sauternes—may be procured from your dealer in the "spliffs" (half-pint size.) When at your hotel, club or cafe, do not put up with inferior wines, but always call for Peller's. If you prefer a Rhine Wine insist upon being supplied with Deinhard's, Fether and Leiser, Wholesale agents, corner Fort and Wharf Streets, Victoria; Water Street, Vancouver.

DRAGGING CROWN INTO STRUGGLE

Unionist Interpretation of Mr. Churchill's Utterances in Commons Debate on Premier's Anti-Veto Resolutions

TAKEN AS DEVICE TO DECEIVE ELECTORS

Importance Attached to Phrase in Closure Proposals Fore-shadowing Introduction of Bill After Resolutions

LONDON, April 2.—The coupling of the king's name with the commons against the veto, as made by Mr. Churchill in his speech on the veto resolutions in the lower chamber, has been and continues to be a subject of much conjecture, especially as it is recalled that Mr. Asquith was present at that time.

The Unionists say that they can not believe that the cabinet authorized such an ominous announcement to be made not by the premier but by a subordinate member of the cabinet.

"The words can only mean," says the Daily Telegraph, a leading Unionist organ, "that the government has resolved to drag the crown into the controversy and represent to the electors that the sovereign desires their victory and is as eager as ministers to humble the house of lords. If so, English politics are destined to take a sensational course, for England's present monarch will not be easily coerced. Not even ministers suppose that the king would assent to the creation of peers upon the lords' rejection of the veto resolutions, but many ministerialists believe he might be pressed with success if the resolutions took the form of a bill. Hence importance is attached to a phrase in the closure proposals which states: 'Without question put, a bill shall be ordered to be brought in on any resolution agreed to.'"

Ministers are apparently taking this precaution in case the king refuses to act except on a formal bill.

Weston Ahead of Schedule.

JOLIET, Ills., April 2.—Edward Parsons Weston passed through here to-night. He is now 11 days ahead of his schedule.

Disfranchisement of Negroes.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.—The Diggis bill for the disfranchisement of negroes was passed by the house of delegates this afternoon, and now goes to the governor.

Russia's Defence Programme.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The government will soon introduce in parliament a bill providing for the general reorganization of the national defences and involving expenditure during the next ten years of \$75,000,000. The plan has received the approval of the Emperor. For land defences \$25,000,000 has been assumed. The bill for the

NEWS SUMMARY

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MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Victoria's newest neighbor. The new town rising from the forest at Jordan river's mouth.
2—Victoria's newest neighbor. The new town rising from the forest at Jordan river's mouth. Who is Mustard? Blow to Boston beauty.
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8—The Bishop of Lincoln, an esteemed ecclesiastic. The typist's cigarette. Guide to Halley's comet.
9—Field sports at home and abroad.
10—Feminine fads and fancies.
11—A page for the young folks.
12—The story of the last election told in figures.

reorganization of the navy will not be considered by the Duma before next fall.

FOUR THOUSAND MILES

German Wireless Station Claims to Have Covered Extraordinary Distance

NAUMIE, Prussia, April 2.—The wireless station here claims to have communicated successfully and at length with the Cameroons in West Africa, 4,000 miles distant. The wireless people say they were in constant communication with one of the German steamships from the time that the steamer left Hamburg until proceeding down the west coast of Africa she reached the Cameroons. Neither other ships nor the higher Algerian plateaus interfered with the transmission.

Chase After Murderer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2.—Two bloodhounds from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., today tracked for two miles the man who killed Miss Martha Blackstone and wound 1 Miss Harriet Dow, in the latter's home, on Thursday evening. The dogs took the trail at the house and followed without hesitation to a trolley car post, where the murderer evidently took the car. Further attempts to pick up the trail will be made. Rewards aggregating \$3,000 have been offered for the murderer's capture.

Kootenay Lake Fruit Service.

NELSON, April 2.—R. Helme, superintendent of the Dominion Express company, Vancouver, telegraphed yesterday to P. A. Dunne, in answer to James Johnston, saying that the large service would be continued on Kootenay lake this summer. There will be a charge for the service at a fixed amount per crate. The service is to be permanent and with the anticipated increase from year to year in the amount of the shipments the rate per crate will be reduced. This was one of the principal demands made by Kootenay fruitgrowers at their convention this week.

NO SETTLEMENT AT PHILADELPHIA

Negotiations Undertaken by Politicians and Federation Officers Prove Fruitless—Strike to Run Course

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—All peace negotiations are again off in the street car strike. The latest effort of the politicians and representatives of the American Federation of Labor were without result, and the politicians declare that so far as they are concerned the strike will run its course.

A conference of politicians and labor leaders that was to have been held tonight was called off. The stumbling block appears to be the reinstatement of all the strikers in their old positions, to be followed by adjustment of differences.

The state railroad commission has declined to intervene in the strike.

Lord Strathcona President

LONDON, April 2.—Lord Strathcona has been appointed president of the British and Foreign Sailors' society.

New C. P. R. Steamship Line

LONDON, April 2.—It is stated that the C. P. R. will shortly institute a steamship line between Antwerp, New York and Boston.

Eleven Fishermen Drowned

LISBON, April 2.—Eleven men were drowned today in the wreck of a fishing boat caught in the heavy storm which swept the north coast of Portugal.

Roosevelts at Naples

NAPLES, April 2.—The Roosevelt family, aboard the steamer Prinz Heinrich, arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning. A large number of Americans were on hand to welcome them.

Mormons Not Wanted.

BERLIN, April 2.—Five Mormon missionaries from Utah were expelled from Saxony today as undesirable aliens. They were charged with "conducting an immoral propaganda." The missionaries had already induced many women and girls to emigrate to Utah.

New B. C. E. R. Station

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 2.—Within a few weeks the construction will be commenced upon a new B. C. E. R. station on Columbia street. The new building will be two storeys in height and will be a union depot for the interurban and Fraser Valley lines.

Bacon Causes Mutiny

MARSEILLES, April 2.—On the arrival here today of the Prussia line steamer Pelidon, which left Kotoum, Dahomey, Feb. 28, the captain reported that the entire crew mutinied in mid-ocean, complaining that they had been made to eat too much bacon. The ship came to a standstill, and for some time was in grave danger.

Taku Placer Excitement

TACOMA, April 2.—According to advices received here today from Junction, the excitement over the rich placer discoveries on the upper reaches of the Taku river continue. Canadian Customs Agent Busby has just returned from an investigation of the new mining region, which is on Canadian soil. He stated that the Dominion government would establish a station and a customs post on the boundary, big rush of Canadians is expected.

PITTSBURG BANKS TO BE INDICTED

Financial Institutions Which Become Depositories of Civic Funds Are to Be Brought Under Operation of Probe

"BIG SIX" STORIES NOW COMPLETED

Former Member of Common Council Sends Confession in Letter Written in California to District Attorney

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—All the six present and former councilmen, known as the "Big Six," have now told their stories to the grand jury which is investigating the multimillion bribery cases.

Charles Stewart told his story today. The indictment of the banks as corporations, with perhaps other sensations, is expected to come on Monday.

The grand jurors, after returning presentments today recommending indictments against Morris Einstein and seven other former councilmen, on testimony received from P. H. Ekins, spent an hour hearing these evidence and preparing the bulky bankruptcy statement, and then were excused until Monday, after returning indictment ordered on their return by Judge Thomas Cannon.

On Monday the matter will be prosecuted along these lines, and it is probable that three judges will sit in the criminal court during the opening days of the trial.

The district attorney today received a letter from George R. Bailey, now in Pasadena, Cal., but a former member of the common council, in which he says he wishes to plead in defence to having received bribes for his vote. Bailey writes that he has read of the graft investigation in the newspapers, and at the time of writing his name had not been mentioned, but he felt sure it would be. He declares he received a total of \$181 from John McArthur for his vote on ordinances covering street vacations and city department selections. Bailey says he will come to Pittsburgh any time he is wanted by the district attorney.

In the grand jury's recent presentments two indictments were returned against Bailey, but this was after his letter to the district attorney had been received.

CO-PARTNERSHIP VOTED FAILURE

Employees of Sir Christopher Furness' Firm Decide to Discontinue Experiment on Co-Operative Lines

LONDON, April 2.—Sir Christopher Furness' plan of operating the shipyard of Furness, Withy & Co., at Hartlepool, on co-operative lines has collapsed after a trial of one year.

The employees, who accepted co-partnership provisionally to delay against its continuance. They complain that their expectation of full employment has not been realized. The labor leaders also contend that such profit-sharing systems are at up trade unions, with the principles of which they are inconsistent.

Sir Christopher's plan, which received the cordial support of former Premier Balfour, as president of the labor co-operative association, provided that the workmen should receive a percentage interest annually on the smallest sums they invested in the business, in addition to their regular wages. At the same time they agreed never to strike, but to settle differences through a council composed of representatives of the management and the working force.

New York Strikes 8 spreads.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The harbor boatmen's union, comprising firemen, cooks of the marine department of four railroads entering New York City, struck this evening, following the rejection of their demands for an increase of wages and a day off each week.

Another Aviator Killed.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 2.—Hubert Leblond, the French aviator, was killed while making an exhibition flight here today. He was driving through the air when the mechanism of the aeroplane broke down and the machine fell on the rocks of the seashore. He was dashed to pieces.

Salvation Army Wins.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Justice Dayton, in the supreme court today, ruled that the Salvation Army, founded by General William Booth, with headquarters in England, is entitled to an injunction restraining the American Salvation Army from using the name or any title so nearly similar as to be confounded with the English organization. In a previous trial the American society was victorious, but the decision was overruled and a new trial ordered, resulting in today's order.

CUT OUT FIREWORKS

Mayor Gaynor Decides That Fourth of July Celebration in New York Shall Be Noiseless

NEW YORK, April 2.—The next Fourth of July in New York will be noiseless, Mayor Gaynor decided yesterday that the order of former Police Commissioner Hayes that no permits for the retail sale of fireworks between June 10 and July 10, be issued, shall stand.

This decision was reached only at the sacrifice of personal preference to a sense of duty, according to a close friend of the mayor. He has been known as a valiant and boyish defender of the Fourth of July after the small boy's own method and recently came out openly in its defence. Statistics of mortality, however, and the arguments of friends converted him.

Something of a panic among fireworks manufacturers followed today upon the publication of Mayor Gaynor's edict that the next Fourth of July in New York shall be noiseless. About three-fourths of the fireworks of America are manufactured in this city and the biggest fireworks corporations represent a large amount of invested capital. Mayor Gaynor's order to the commissioners stopping the sale of fireworks to this city between June 10 and July 10, is merely a notice that an ordinance now standing, but hitherto disregarded, will be strictly enforced.

Local Option Contest in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—Tonight marks the close of a bitter and spectacular prohibition fight in Michigan that will be decided on Monday, when the voters in 36 counties of the state cast their ballots for or against the saloons under the county option law. Interest centers largely in ten counties that have been dry for ten years and are now having the question submitted again. These are St. Joseph, Oakland, Midland, Muskegon, Van Buren, Clinton, Oceola, Barrie, Oceana and Wexford. In the 26 wet counties that are to vote on Monday there are 1,325 saloons, and the larger cities involved include Grand Rapids, Port Huron, Lansing and Owosso. The dry counties in Michigan at the present time number thirty.

HIGH GRADE ORE AT SHEEP CREEK

Good Strike Reported on Mother Lode Property South of Nelson—Suspension of Work at Bluebell Mine

NELSON, B. C., April 2.—It is reported that a large body of high grade ore has been struck on No. 3 level of the Mother Lode mine at Sheep Creek, south of Nelson. The property is owned and operated by John McArthur, of Cobalt fame, who has been developing the mine for the past year. A large quantity of ore has been rawnhild out during the last year and four shipments have been sent to the Consolidated smelter at Trail since January 1.

The Bluebell mine at Almsworth has been closed down, and at present the men are engaged in cleaning up. About fifty men have been laid off. The suspension will probably continue for about four months. All of the ore thus far supplied to the lead concentration plant has been derived from above the adit level, about 90,000 tons. Whilst there still remains above that level a large quantity of ore, it cannot be efficiently utilized until facilities are provided for disposal and marketing of the zinc and iron contents. For work below the adit level, where several hundred thousand tons of ore have been developed, the mine is fully equipped, and pending the provision of the necessary plant, the mine is therefore closed. The mining engineer in charge plans to proceed to Paris, the headquarters of the Canadian Metal Co., in May, with the object of having the position of affairs more clearly before the owners than it is possible to do by correspondence, and as a result to revive and extend their interest in their property so that sufficient capital may be collected to take full advantage of the great resources of this valuable and historic mine.

Total shipments for the week were 18,278 tons, and for the year to date 663,708 tons. Smelter receipts: Total for the week 42,039 tons, for the year 583,197 tons.

Greenwood Buildings Burned.

NELSON, April 2.—Fire at Greenwood destroyed an unoccupied building owned by Louis Blue of Rossland and used in the early days as a miners' hotel. Another fire on Wednesday burned out Fook Lee, the leading Chinese merchant. He had no insurance.

Another Wage Increase.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 2.—C. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, today announced an increase in wages among hundreds of workmen, giving them an advance of one cent an hour, making the rate 13 1/2 cents an hour. This is believed to be the forerunner of a series of advances to be made in the future, which will also, it is understood, include additional pay for overtime and Sunday work.

Want Eight-Hour Day

WASHINGTON, April 2.—T. J. Dolan, general secretary-treasurer of the international brotherhood of steam shovel and dredgemen, asked, and practically obtained the support of President Taft today for a bill that will be introduced in congress providing for an eight-hour day on government dredge and tug work. Mr. Dolan says that about 8,000 members of his organization are employed under contract doing harbor work for the government and may insist upon eight hours as a day's work. The president is an honorary member of the shovel and dredgemen's organization.

THINKS STRIKE WILL BE SHORT

President Lewis Expects to See Coal Miners and Operators Agree on New Wage Scale in Few Weeks

NON-UNION MEN GIVEN INCREASES

Eighteen Hundred Railway Employees Affected by Curtailment of Operations on Account of Fuel Shortage

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.—Advices from the bituminous coal fields of the United States received by Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who returned to the headquarters of the organization late today, satisfied him, he said, that the suspension of work in the mines pending the signing of a new wage contract would not be long continued. "Operators and miners in Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Western Kentucky and the southwest will all be discussing means of settlement between them next week," said President Lewis.

"The matter will work out to the end that we will get the demanded wage increase of 5.55 per cent, whether on work by the day or by the ton. In Illinois, the southwest and in Western Pennsylvania the conference will take longer in reaching conclusions than in the other states, but I cannot believe there will be a final break. If the operators of Pennsylvania and Ohio feared that the operators in the non-union districts of West Virginia and that solidly working would undersell them, that objection to increasing the wages of union mines has been swept away by the news that in practically all of the non-union coal fields of West Virginia, Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania the operators have come out with a raise of wages of their unorganized workmen. This is also a valid objection to the union men benefit the non-union men."

Railroad is Affected

PITTSBURG, April 2.—Eighteen hundred men are affected by the curtailment of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Company today to curtail operations on account of the coal strike. The announcement was made by H. L. Tone, superintendent of motive power of the road. Engines are being laid up on account of the strike, and the number of engineers is to be reduced. Young engineers will act as firemen and firemen will be laid off. Working hours are to be reduced from ten hours to seven, and the men will work only five days each week.

Fall Fair for Boundary.

NELSON, April 2.—Delegates from Mynaster, Bridesville, Park Creek, Midway and Greenwood will meet at Midway next month to decide on the place to hold an agricultural fair next fall.

Greenwood City Solicitor.

NELSON, April 2.—A. S. Black has been appointed city solicitor for Greenwood at a salary of \$40 a month. J. P. McLeod, who resigned the position, will move to Victoria.

Tribune President Dies Suddenly

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Robert Patterson, president of the Chicago Tribune company died last night in his room at a local hotel. Half an hour after his death a telegram came announcing the death of his mother in Chicago. She was 70 years old.

Wronged Women Are Forgiving

NEW YORK, April 2.—Even his sentence to eight years in the New Jersey state prison for bigamy has not shaken the loyalty of two of the wives of Emil Von Mueller, the "marrying count." Von Mueller says that Paula Wood Powers, of California, his latest wife, had sent him \$200 to be used in appealing his case. Wife No. 1, formerly Mrs. Anna Jacobs, paid a visit yesterday to Von Mueller in the Jersey City jail. "My angel wife" is the way Von Mueller described Miss Powers in telling of her remittance.

Coal Would Not Burn.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The Norwegian passenger and freight steamer Noruga from Christiania for Newport News, arrived at North Sydney yesterday after a stormy passage of 16 days. Although the Noruga had about 500 tons of coal in her bunkers it was of such bad quality that Capt. Hansen feared to continue on his voyage with it and decided to put in to North Sydney for an additional 100 tons which he received and proceeded to his destination yesterday afternoon. The Noruga has fifty passengers on board.

Chinese Gamblers on Board Ship

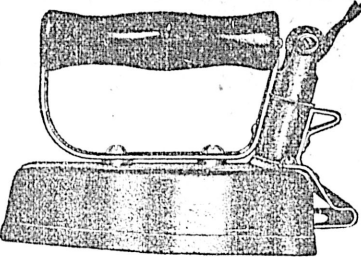
SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Many prominent Easterners who were passengers on the steamship Sherida, which reached here from the Orient, have attached their names to a protest deprecating alleged open gambling conducted by Chinese which they say was indulged in on deck adjoining the first cabin. The Chinese gamblers, the document recites, won from \$3,000 to \$4,000 in short sittings. Among the losers on this trip was a young Filipino, who gambled away his entire savings and landed in the United States practically penniless.

Hot Point Electric Iron

New shipment of these best of all Electric Flat Irons.

Prices Complete:
\$5 and \$5.35

Ten days' free trial to Victorians. Call here and see them in operation.



B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.
Corner Fort and Langley Streets

TEA and COFFEE

HAVE YOU TRIED
OUR JEWEL

Blend Ceylon Tea. It is giving entire satisfaction. Repeat orders prove it to be worth your while to TRY IT

40c

Mocha and Java Coffees are the finest on the market, and they require to be scientifically blended to produce perfect results. You obtain this perfection in our blend, which we grind while you wait.

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

Seed Potatoes

We have especially selected stocks of the following well known varieties: EARLY ROSE, EARLY ROCHSTER, ROSE, BEAUTY OF HERBON, BURBANK, ST. PATRICK, LATE-DATE, RALEIGH, EARLY, MAINCROP AND LATE.

Place your order early before stocks are exhausted. We will reserve for you until required.

WE RETAIL IN ANY QUANTITY.

**The Brackman-Ker
Milling Co., Ltd.**

1116-1120 Broad St. Phones 157 and 129

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

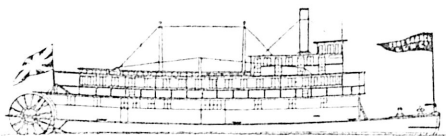
CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company Operating Three Steamers on the Upper Fraser, Nechaco and Stewart Rivers.

From Soda Creek to Tete Jaune Cache, on the Fraser River and from Fort George to Fraser and Stewart Lakes on the Nechaco and Stewart rivers.



STEAMER "PORT GEORGE"

TRANSPORTATION SEASON OPENS ON MAY 1st.

The company's boats will be run in connection with an automobile service from Ashcroft to Soda Creek, thus providing an up-to-date and pleasant method of traveling.

Advance charges will be paid on all freight shipped to the company's wharves at Soda Creek, B. C., and at the same time will be carried forward on first outgoing steamers.

A branch office of the company will be opened at Ashcroft about April 1st, where intending settlers and travelers can obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding all points in the interior of British Columbia.

The company is prepared to furnish all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber at their mill at Fort George, or will deliver orders to any points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.

For full information as to Freight, Transportation, and Lumber Rates, apply at the company's office, 614 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C., or at the company's office, Fort George, B. C.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869.

Capital Paid Up \$5,000,000.00
Reserve \$5,700,000.00
Total Assets \$70,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted
Pays Special Attention to
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

T. D. VEITCH - Manager Victoria Branch

New Premises Are Being Erected in
Government Street for this Bank

CODE OF MORALS A PECULIAR ONE

Roman Catholic Priest Deprecates Statements Made by Witness at Police Commission Inquiry

Whatever may be his own belief and code of morals B. J. Perry, in the witness box at the royal commission investigating the police commission, gave utterance to statements which, however satisfying they may be to himself, are most sincerely deprecated by members of the Roman Catholic faith here. That Mr. Perry, in making the statements he did, when in the witness box on Friday last, gave expression to beliefs which are evidently peculiarly his own, is asserted by a local Roman Catholic priest, at the bishop's palace. Referring to the statements made by Mr. Perry, this priest said:

"Mr. B. J. Perry, who says he is a Roman Catholic, declared before the police inquiry court yesterday that he had stolen fruit as a boy and had been told by his moral advisers then that while it was no sin to steal the fruit he would have to stand the consequences if he was caught. 'One would like to know who were Mr. Perry's moral advisers. If he ever learned the little catechism of Christian doctrine, he must have been forgotten it. Here is what the Baltimore Catechism has on the subject:

"What are we commanded by the seventh commandment? A. By the seventh commandment we are commanded to give all men what belongs to them and to respect their property."

"Q. What is forbidden by the seventh commandment? A. The seventh commandment forbids all unjust taking or keeping of what belongs to another."

"Q. Are we bound to restore ill-gotten goods? A. We are bound to restore ill-gotten goods, or the value of them, as far as we are able; otherwise we cannot be forgiven."

"Q. Are we obliged to repair the damage we have unjustly caused? A. We are obliged to repair the damage we have unjustly caused."

"And here is a fuller statement of the matter from Bishop Richard's Catechism:

XXXVII. The Seventh Commandment

What is the Seventh Commandment?

Thou shalt not steal.

What is this Commandment for?

To protect our property.

What does it forbid?

All injustice and dishonesty.

What is stealing?

Taking the things of another secretly.

What is robbery?

Taking things by violence.

What is burglary?

Breaking into a place to rob.

What is fraud or swindling?

Deceiving others and inducing them to give up their property.

What is extortion?

Using power or threats to get things.

What is usury?

Getting excessive interest on money.

Other forms of dishonesty are: Cheating by play.

Borrowing and not repaying.

Putting off payment of debts.

Charging too high for work done or things sold.

Selling damaged goods as sound.

Adulterating things by adding worthless or injurious substances.

Giving or receiving wrong change.

Wasting time at your work.

Damaging or wasting another's property.

Keeping things belonging to others—things found.

Feigning under false pretences.

Accepting a bribe either to do your duty or to neglect it. Very often a present is given, but it is meant as a bribe; then you should not take it.

Extravagance, which injures your family or prevents you from helping the poor and good works.

Betting and gambling are sometimes great sins; they are always dangerous, and even lead to ruin.

Using false weights and measures.

Combining with other people to raise the prices of articles too high.

Taking advantage of the necessities of others to make them pay too much.

The whole world is full of all sorts of dishonesties. Some are disgraceful and punished by law; the worst dishonesties are not considered disgraceful or punished. Little thieves are sent to prison, the worst robbers generally live rich and die honored. They will get their punishment in hell.

A large part of all the troubles and miseries of the world comes from dishonesty. Hence arise all the poverty, misery, strikes, loss of employment, low wages, while a few grow enormously rich. If everybody was honest there would be enough in the world to keep everyone in comfort.

Dishonesty has one great disadvantage: you cannot confess it, repent of it, and be done with it. You are obliged to give back every penny. This is called Restitution. It is a great deal more difficult than giving away your own things. Stolen money soon mounts up, and the devil persuades people that they cannot afford to restore it. He persuades them to put off restoring; and then they die with all the sin on their souls. A great many are lost in this way. It is just like selling their souls for the sake of the money.

Never do an injustice because everyone else does it. It would not make you less miserable in hell if there are a hundred or a thousand others there for the same sin.

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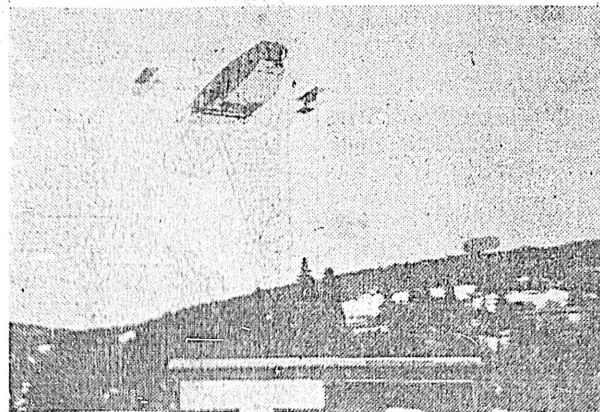
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Canadian at Home in the Air



The above is a picture of Douglas McCurdy, second son of A. W. McCurdy, of this city, making a flight in one of the bi-planes modelled after the Silver Dart, in which he made his first flights. Daily ascensions are made with one of the six flyers with which Mr. McCurdy and his associates are experimenting. When improvements suggest themselves these are made to the machine and another may be employed in continuing the experiments without delay.

The scene of the flights is the Bras d'Or lakes in Nova Scotia.

and its First Minister, the article in question says:

"The growth of British Columbia and the greater knowledge of its immense potentialities are also modern discoveries to the stay-at-home Englishman. I have the honor of the close friendship of Mr. Richard McBride, the young Prime Minister of British Columbia. He is all the better, from any point of view, that he comes from a good North of Ireland stock; although, of course, he was born in Canada, and is a thorough and a typical Canadian. Mr. McBride has been a very successful ruler of his great Dominion, and recently has been returned triumphantly at a general election. A tall, stalwart man with a mass of thick, curly hair, piercing dark eyes, and an expression at once of firmness and of geniality, he is just the kind of man that was fashioned by the generous hand of Nature to be the ruler of a young and robust community. And British Columbia, under his rule, is making rapid progress. Several English companies are already developing the country—especially the great fruit industry. I once asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier what he thought of British Columbia; he answered emphatically that he thought it the most promising of our Canadian colonies."

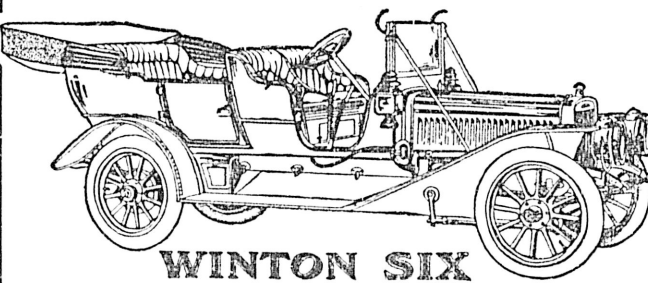
From The Globe.

The Toronto Globe, universally recognized as the foremost Liberal newspaper of Canada, in publishing a group portrait of the members of the twelfth parliament of British Columbia, together with an interesting reference to the accomplishments and features of the recent session, shows itself sufficiently non-partisan to pay the following tribute to the most striking figure in the provincial assembly and in the politics of this western country: Premier McBride.

"The Hon. Richard McBride is easily the most striking figure in the assembly of more than ordinary height, slightly stooped, with a face showing strength and determination in every line, a thick crop of snow white hair crowning a head bearing a strong resemblance to that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his appearance would attract attention anywhere. He leads his party with a firm hand. All doubt as to who was responsible for the policy of the McBride administration was removed when, just prior to the last elections, without the trembling of an eyelid, he turned in his chair and said: 'Very well, I am sorry; but you know best, to two of his oldest colleagues when they handed him their resignations. These were the Hon. R. E. Tait, minister of finance, and the Hon. Fred G. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands.

"By general consent, the 'strong man' of the administration, next to the Premier, is the Hon. W. J. Bowser, K. C., minister of finance and agriculture, and attorney general. He is a New Brunswicker, who, about ten years ago decided to throw in his lot with the Pacific province, and he is universally regarded as a potent factor in the political life of the country. There is nothing of the suave manner of the diplomat about Mr. Bowser. He is a 'shoulder biter,' and because of this he has made many enemies."

Guzzler: "Tightwad said a good thing last night." Wigwag: "What was it?" Guzzler: "He said: 'Well, boys, what will you have?'"—Philadelphia Record.



WINTON SIX Easy Running, Self Starting and Simple Operation

These are the prominent features of Winton Six Cars. Ask any person who owns a Winton Six and hear for yourself what he has to say about them.

The Winton Six is built to do its work satisfactorily and is guaranteed to do it.

Specifications of the WINTON SIX 1910 Product

Cylinders—Six—Cast in pairs.
Horse Power—Forty-eight.
Seating Capacity—Seven—Four or five persons.
Transmission—Selective type, sliding gear.
Clutch—Multiple Disc.
Ignition—Bosch high tension magneto.

Carburators—Winton type.
Brakes—Internal and external on rear wheels.
Spring—Semi elliptical Rear Axle—Floating type.
Front—Channel section pressed steel.
Tires—30x4 front, 30x4 rear.
Lamps—Two gas, three oil.
Color—Option.

Come In and We Will Tell You More About Them.

CARS FOR HIRE

We have cars for hire at all hours. When in need of one telephone 241. Competent drivers and promptness is the feature of this garage.

WOODS' GARAGE

Wharf Street

Phone 241

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The Twentieth Century Brand of Clothing makes the strongest kind of an appeal to discerning men who would be faultlessly clad.

One glance at our show windows emphasizes the style distinctiveness of this splendid make. The apparent first-quality suggests high prices but such is not the case. In spite of the fact that everything pertaining to 20th Century Brand of Clothing is of the highest order.

Prices are right

SPRING SUITS \$15 to \$35

20th Century Brand of Clothing may be tailored to order if preferred. Come in and see the new patterns. Ask for free copy of "Dress—a Magazine for Men." It contains dress chart and much valuable information.

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS.
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"The Artist Craftsman"

Begs respectfully to announce that he is prepared to discuss "Interior Decoration" and "Furnishing Schemes" with those who are requiring the advice and guidance of an expert. Mr. Hugget is Agent for

Waring & Gillow, Ltd. Of London, Eng.

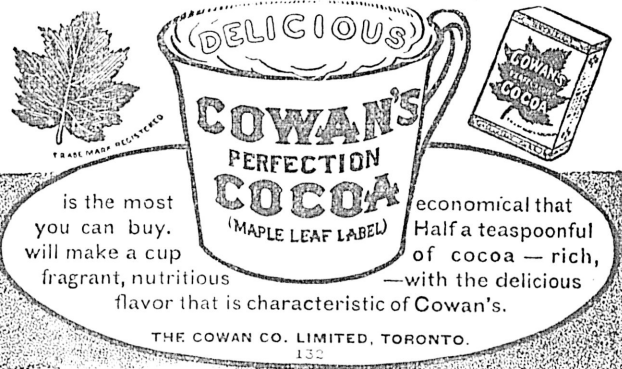
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Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

Just Received

A huge shipment of Flowers consisting of the very latest from England, France and Germany.

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL

Underwear for Now and Later

We are showing a particularly large and well assorted stock of UNDERWEAR for spring and early summer wear.

DR. JAEGER'S FINE WOOL, in union and two piece suits, in three weights, extra light weight, light weight and medium weight. Up from **\$1.50**

PENMAN'S LIGHT WEIGHT NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, up from **\$1.25**

STANFIELD'S LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL AND HEAVY WEIGHT BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, up from **\$1.25**

BRITANNIA PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR, in three weights, up from **\$1.75**

Also a large assortment of Cotton Lisle Thread and Silk Underwear, in plain and fancy colors.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with **T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**

The Gentleman's Store

1114 Government St.

Undoubtedly there are many little things "The Tot" requires.

Perhaps a coat, a hat, a dress, some socks, etc. No matter what the baby or child wants, we've got.

We purchase very largely from England, and mothers are well aware of the durability and reliability of English goods.

We want you and yours to see our stock.



THE STORK

R. Tunnicliffe & Co.

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Poor Digestion

Causes a thousand ills, such as constipation, that mother of maladies, sour stomach, biliousness, water-brash, dyspepsia, etc.

BOWES' LIVER AND INDIGESTION CURE

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50c Per Bottle at this Store

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Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

Eddy's Bread Wrappers

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.
Hull, Canada

Modern Methods

and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.

Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in results!

We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.

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Phone 717



SCOUT PATROLS' MIMIC WARFARE

Successful Field Day Gives Boys Taste of War Conditions—Bear, Receive, and Intercept Messages

The Boy Scouts of Victoria held a field day yesterday. The general scheme of operations was divided into two parts, one with relation to Esquimalt, the other having its location in Foul Bay district. The idea was in both places to send messages between two troops, while another troop took up position between them and tried to intercept. Scouts sending the messages were uninformed of the headquarters of the troop with which they sought to communicate.

Scoutmaster Woolston, who had charge of "A" troop, was successful in breaking the cordon and locating the Esquimalt headquarters, his messengers penetrating to Scoutmaster Slingsby's troop at Esquimalt, where the secret headquarters had been prepared in a cluster of rocks near Lampson street, with the query: "Have you provisions enough to last for another week?" After some good scouting, the majority of his scouts returned with the cheering answer: "O.K.; all full of grub."

The spectacular feature of the operations was the charge of a flying wedge of Mr. Woolston's scouts on Gorge bridge. The enemy had linked arms and were lined from parapet to parapet. This did not deter the scouts of the rival patrol. They doubled up until within a short distance from the enemy, and on the word "Charge," they dashed in wedge formation and the majority broke through. They left eleven struggling prisoners in the hands of the enemy. One of these prisoners vows he will wear his hair short ever after, for it was by his straggling locks that his captors held him.

Two troops, "E" and "G," blocked the way to Esquimalt. They held all three bridges, and the weather was too chilly for swimming. Boats, likewise vehicles of all kinds, were barred. There was nothing for it, but to get over the bridge some way or another. Scoutmaster Andrews and Rev. Mr. Cooper had posted scouts to emulate Horatius of old.

Scoutmaster Woolston anticipated that the bridges would be patrolled, and he made a feint at the E & N bridge. Having diverted attention, he marched his whole force to Point Ellice bridge. There the scouts were not in strong enough force to hold his young warriors and they galloped across the bridge, refusing to be restrained. Meanwhile the Esquimalt contingent, to whom he sought to take his message, had captured the Gorge bridge and were holding it for him. He was successful in getting five of his scouts to Esquimalt headquarters and in obtaining replies to the messages they bore. It was his dashing charge on the Gorge bridge, though, that was the climax of the operations. This was an event which will live in local scout history as did the daring stand of the trio of Romans in the brave days of old.

At Foul Bay

While these operations were in progress more troops of the Scouts were engaged in the vicinity of Foul Bay, where "C" troop, under Scoutmaster Self, were defending the line of communication along Moss street, endeavoring to intercept messages which "D" troop, under Scoutmaster Rowlands, endeavored to pass through to "E" troop, under Scoutmaster Berkeley, on the other side of Foul Bay road. The headquarters of the latter was unknown to "C" and "D" troops.

Six messengers from "D" troop endeavored to pierce the cordon opposing them to establish communication with B troop, whose scouts were to have met the messengers and conveyed them to the unknown headquarters. Of the six messengers three were captured and their messages destroyed. One little chap, after vainly endeavoring to make his way through, despaired and wandered off. Search for him revealed the fact that he had gone home. Two of the scouts evaded the watchfulness of the would-be interceptors and made their way through to "B" troops' headquarters, and were equally successful in returning through the scout lines with an answering message. During the operations one of the scouts of "C" troop, which was holding the Moss street line, made his way to the headquarters of "B" troop near Foul Bay with a bogus message, which he delivered to Scoutmaster Berkeley, who gave him a reply, which he brought back to Scoutmaster Self, and afterwards led off with his troop to the enemy's headquarters and returned, thereby earning a number of points for his side.

During the progress of the manoeuvres some of the Kangaroo patrol of "C" troop demonstrated their ingenuity by building huts in quick time to shelter them from the rain.

The Scout Commissioner for Vancouver Island, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, who was chief umpire, assisted by Major Ridgway Wilson, will award the points made by the various patrols.

BUCKET SHOPS RAIDED

U. S. Government Causes Arrests to Be Made Simultaneously in Several Cities.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Armed with bench warrants issued by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, special agents of the department of justice this morning at 11 o'clock, eastern time, simultaneously raided brokers' offices in New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Conspiracy indictments in which 29 persons are named, five of them said to be millionaires, and all indicted on charges of bribery in large cities of the United States, were returned last yesterday by the federal grand jury of the District of Columbia on evidence which agents of the department of justice had been gathering for more than a year. The indictments were withheld yesterday on the request of Attorney-General Wickersham so that the department of justice detectives might make raids simultaneously on places suspected of being "bucket shops."

The men indicted are said to be those financially interested in corporations known as E. S. Thomas & Co., with offices in New York and Philadelphia; Price & Co., which has

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NEW LOT OF
"BURBERRY'S"

Campbell's

SOLE AGENTS for
LADIES' "BURBERRY" COATS



Gowns and Dresses

Our exclusive models in Gowns and Dresses for formal and informal wear are as individual as our tailored suits. From the modest and inexpensive gown to the extreme and higher priced one a wider and more beautiful range 'tis impossible to find.

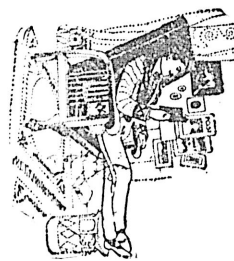
Coats and Suits of Positive Exclusiveness

We derive just as much pleasure talking about Our Suits and Coats as the discriminating purchaser who wear them, and it is with no small amount of pride that we find ourselves at the top of the ladder of "Ladies' Ready to Wear," doing more than double the business of last spring.

Each day is bringing us new and exclusive garments—the most correct interpretation of the world's great fashion artists, models that cannot but win the admiration of those who would be correctly dressed.

Campbell's

MAKE THE HOME ATTRACTIVE



If you want the young folks (and the elder ones, too), to retain their love of home life, you must make the home life comfortable and attractive. This can be done at very small expense by buying your Furniture from us. Below we list some comfort giving articles at very moderate prices and respectfully invite you to inspect them and compare value. We know your verdict will be in our favor.

Don't forget our **ELECTRIC CARPET CLEANER** CLEANS CARPETS AND RUGS THOROUGHLY. We call for and return promptly all work entrusted to us. Our charge is only five cents per yard for cleaning and five cents per yard for re-laying.

Phone 718 for Prompt Attention

COUCH

Nice Couch, spring seat and head, Derby cloth covering—choice of colors. Cash price **\$5.85**
Same Couch in rich velour covering **\$7.65**

EASY CHAIR

Sleepy Hollow Chair, the comfortable kind. Derby cloth coverings—choice of colors. Cash price **\$5.85**
Same Chair, covered in velour ... **\$8.10**

ROCKER

Neat, Golden Elm Rocker, a comfortable design for either parlor or dining room. Cash price **\$2.50**

MANY DESIGNS IN STOCK

MORRIS CHAIR

Golden Quartered Solid Oak Frame, with two velour cushions—a chair of solid comfort. Cash price **\$10.80**
Other up to **\$40.00**

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St.

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

Kodiak Island, saying that he would try to reach Cold Bay, on the Alutian peninsula, and catch the Dora when she made her regular call there.

Burns set out alone in a little open dory, with a small quantity of dried salmon for food, and headed south-westward, skirting the coast. His supply of salmon became exhausted and he rowed his craft a whole day without food, the bleak here offering him no inducement to land. Finally Burns sighted a prospector's cabin and he made a landing.

In the cabin was a shotgun and ammunition. Burns shot a number of wild ducks, cooked them and feasted and rested. Shooting more ducks, the gun was accidentally discharged, tearing off a finger and otherwise mutilating his hand. The wound bled profusely and Burns could not stop the bleeding. He pushed off in his dory and rowed

twenty miles, the blood continuing to flow. Burns landed and camped. While he slept, exhausted from loss of blood, the tide carried away his boat and he cooked ducks that were left in it.

Weak and hungry, Burns started on foot through the snow for Katmai. He arrived within sight of the town, but could not drag himself further, and went into camp. The next day he staggered to Katmai, where his wounds were treated and where he found the census enumerator had just departed for Cold Bay with a dog sled.

Indian runners went after the enumerator and induced him to return to Katmai. He took Burns on his sleigh and carried him to Cold Bay, where he arrived just in time to catch the Dora. At Unalaska a physician treated Burns' hand, and the Dora landed him at Kodiak, his home.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, April 3, 1910.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The contract for the Y. M. C. A. building has been let, and that admirable organization will soon be established in a home of its own in every way worthy of the great work which it carries on in this city. No man can measure the amount of good done by this organization. It cannot be stated in terms of money. When a young fellow is helped at a critical period of his life to decide wisely as to his course of conduct, it is like the diversion of a stream of water on a mountain summit. Nearly everyone who has crossed the Mountains on the Canadian Pacific, will remember the Great Divide. A child can, by placing its hand in a little stream divert water to the Pacific Ocean, which, if left to its natural course, would run far away to Hudson Bay and, in course of time, probably mingled with the Atlantic. This is a trite illustration, of course, but sometimes trite things are worth repetition, for we often overlook the obvious. The world is doubtless often made better by the doing of great things, that is of things that seem great; but most of the good comes from little things, that is things which appear little. It may seem to be a matter of no great public concern if, for example, a young man, who comes to Victoria, falls into bad company; but it may be of vast concern. If he is kept out of evil ways he may develop into a citizen whose presence in the community will mean much for every person in it, and he is almost undoubtedly certain to be a useful factor. If, on the contrary, he slips off the right track, his presence may, in course of time, become a source of danger. Most young men intend to do what is right. As the old Latin maxim has it, no one becomes very bad all at once, and we may add that the cases are few where anyone deliberately intends to be very bad. The weak point in western communities is that there are many temptations to be bad, and not very much to offset them. Every young man knows that when he gets away from home and among strangers, after the sense of loneliness has begun to wear off a little, he begins to realize that he is really not responsible to anyone but himself. There is no anxious mother to watch for his home-coming at night, no father to whom he will have to give an account of himself next morning. When a young fellow begins to realize this, he needs help badly. Sometimes he may be fortunate enough to have made friends with families where the influences are chiefly for good, but in very many cases circumstances make this impossible. At this stage the Y. M. C. A. may be, and very often is, his only helper. The Church seems a long way from him. Ministers of the Gospel hardly realize how far away they seem to a young man just starting out in life. Of course, there are exceptions, but they are few. A young man in the condition above referred to does not want the consolations of religion; he is not going to take much satisfaction out of the prospect of going to heaven when he dies; he gets no comfort out of sermons and the most attractive service leaves him unsatisfied. Indeed, he goes to church and sees around him young men and women, who know each other, and who are known to each other's parents. Their friendship with each other only increases his loneliness. What he wants is the clasp of a friendly hand, not from some one who asks as to the condition of his soul, but some human chap like himself, who will laugh with him, who will sympathize with him without saying so, who will not suggest that he is lonely and needs company, but offers company to him as a matter of good-fellowship. He wants a place where he can feel he has a right to be, and that isn't simply his little bedroom in his boarding house. He wants bright lights, books and newspapers to read, but, above all else, he wants companionship. We ask any man who reads this, and who went out into the world as a young fellow to make his way among strangers, if we have not drawn a true picture in what we have just said. It is for such people that the Y. M. C. A. does its greatest work, and we are more pleased than we can express because in the course of a very few months the city of Victoria will have a Y. M. C. A. building that will of itself be an attraction to young strangers, and to which they can resort with a certainty of the right kind of welcome.

AN OBJECT LESSON

About five years ago Mr. James A. Moore, of Nova Scotia, but now a resident of Seattle, in which city he has for several years been prominent, came

to Victoria and bought a deposit of iron ore from some Victoria people. Without having said much about it, he had been for some time investigating the possibilities of the iron and steel business on the Pacific Coast, and had so far satisfied himself that there was something in it, that he set out to acquire potential mines. Not long after this he bought the little iron smelting plant at Irontdale, near Port Townsend. Several persons became interested to some extent with him, but the road to success seemed too long and they dropped out, and Mr. Moore went on ploughing his lonely furrow. In the course of time he succeeded in inspiring men with money with some of his own faith, which he had demonstrated by investing a handsome fortune in preliminary work. Then the enterprise began to take shape. Sufficient funds came in to inaugurate a good plant, but the delays in getting it completed were many. Among the gentlemen who came in the course of time to be associated with him were two who are not unknown in Victoria, Mr. Herbert E. Law of San Francisco, and Mr. Robert Dollar of the same place, both of whom are possessed of very large means. Before they engaged in the undertaking they had an example shown them by a large number of prominent Seattle people, who testified their confidence in Mr. Moore and his project by subscribing to the stock of the company, which he had incorporated. With abundant capital thus assured, the work was pushed forward rapidly until now there is at Irontdale a fine plant for the manufacture of pig iron and steel, which will be ready for operation, it is expected, by May 1. Recently, as was told in the Colonist in an article reprinted from the Seattle Times, Messrs. Law and Dollar, who went to China a few months ago, entered into a contract, with the approval of the Chinese government, for the purchase of a large quantity of pig iron and iron ore. The contract calls for the acceptance by the Irontdale company of such a large quantity of ore and pig, that the furnaces will have to be enlarged to six times the capacity originally proposed. This importation from China will lead to the development of a large line of commerce between Puget Sound and the Oriental Empire. It will mean the building up of a new and important industrial centre on Puget Sound, and will supply just what that country needs, a great manufacturing plant that will lead to the expansion of commerce.

SIGNIFICANT STEPS

A few days ago a prominent French admiral urged that France should greatly strengthen her fleet and Britain greatly strengthen her army, in order that the two nations might be able to meet successfully, with the aid of Russia, any hostilities that might originate in the policy of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy. Russia has taken a step that shows her to be very much in earnest about preparing for war. The vast sum of \$775,000,000 is to be spent during the next ten years in naval and military preparations, and is to be divided as follows: To the army, \$225,000,000; to the navy, \$550,000,000. This vast expenditure is to be undertaken in a time of profound peace.

The immense outlay on the navy bears out the suggestion made in these columns some weeks ago, when discussing the plans of Germany, we said that they might not be directed against Britain in any way, but only against Denmark, Holland and Belgium, which almost shut her out from the ocean. We made special reference to Denmark and added that the establishment of a great naval station in the Orkneys showed that the British Admiralty contemplates that the chief field of activity for the fleet may be in the northern part of the North Sea. We suggested at that time the possibility of the Baltic being converted into a German lake by the taking of Denmark. By such a policy, Russia would be hemmed in from the ocean and would cease to be a factor of any importance except on land.

It is not likely that Russia is planning her great fleet with any idea of employing it against her recent enemy, Japan. It is not likely that it would be used against China, for nothing that a Russian fleet could do in the Chinese Sea would affect the progress of Chinese aggression in Central Asia. Russia has no difficulty even of a remote nature with any naval power, certainly none with either Britain or France, and there is not the smallest cloud on the horizon that betokens trouble with these nations. The only possible enemy against whom a huge modern fleet is at all likely to be needed is Germany.

It is not, perhaps, a matter of any great importance, but the Vancouver weekly newspaper, which says that not more than 300 people attended the last meeting held in the Victoria Theatre

under the auspices of the Navy League, is very much astray. There must have been three times that number of people present.

Kamloops is congratulating herself upon the fact that the Canadian Northern is to come down across the province directly through her gates. We congratulate Kamloops.

The Nelson News wants to know why wheat cannot be ground at that city "for the markets of Vancouver, Victoria, and even further." If the people of the Coast cities do not take hold and grind wheat for themselves, we see no reason in the world why Nelson should not do it for them.

A German wireless station claims to have been in communication with another station more than 4,000 miles away. This beats all records in this part of the world, although some very excellent records have been made here. The longest message said to have been received at the Victoria station was from the S.S. Makura, when she was 2,080 miles away.

There will be very great regret at the failure of the plan of Sir Christopher Furness to make his employees partners in his great shipbuilding plant. The venture can hardly be said to have had a fair trial, for it has only been tested for a year, and the statement is made that the leaders of organized labor were hostile to it. We find ourselves unable to see any ground for their hostility.

The Nelson News has been watching for that awful drop in the credit of British Columbia which the Opposition speakers and papers prophesied as the absolutely necessary outcome of the Canadian Northern contract, and finds it impossible to locate it. There was a drop, nevertheless, and it was a drop in credit; but not in financial credit, and it did not take place in London, either. It happened right here in the province, and it was political, and it was also so hard that the political party, which was the victim, made such a hole in the ground, when it alighted, that no one knows if it can ever get to the surface again.

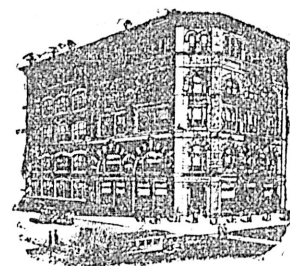
The New York Sun says that in 1920 Canada will have a population of 15,000,000 and have a commerce far exceeding in value \$1,000,000,000. The Sun is not among the belated admirers of the Dominion. Not many years ago it was so much enamoured of Miss Canada that it engaged in an extremely active wooing, and seemed determined to force the country into annexation. It has evidently reached the conclusion that there are to be two nations on the North American continent. Sometimes we wonder if the spirit of poor Erastus Wiman ever revisits these pale glimpses of the moon, and if so, whether it does not derive some satisfaction from the general realization by the world that, after all, Canada is "The Greater Half of the Continent."

The Salmon Arm Observer has a new home and an up-to-date plant, and tells its readers that it has mortgaged its future to secure them. That's the thing to do. There is not the least bit of good in sitting down and waiting for good luck. The only wise course to take is to force the fickle goddess to pay attention to you. The Observer says that Salmon Arm is destined to be the garden spot of British Columbia. That's all right, too; but we do not suppose that our spirited contemporary will take offence if we say that there are other places which can also make just such a claim. We wish the Observer all manner of success in its new home, and hope that "the rich bottom lands of the valley and the no less fertile bench lands," upon which it looks out from its windows will blossom with everything that makes the heart of man glad and his pocketbook full.

"The Passing of the Horse" is the heading which a contemporary puts over an account of the building of a new garage. Undoubtedly a motor, when it behaves itself, can pass a horse; but undoubtedly, also, a good horse is worth just as much now as ever it was. Time was when they told us that the coming of bicycles meant the abandonment of the horse as a mode of travel. Sounds very silly now, doesn't it? In the course of a year or two we will be told that with the advent of aeroplanes as a popular conveyance will come the passing of the motor car. They told us that the coming of the telephone meant the passing of the telegraph; that railways meant the passing of canals. In fact, every new thing is alleged to mean the passing of some old thing; but man's invention of machines cannot keep pace with his invention of new wants.

A story is telegraphed from Ottawa to the effect that Mr. Borden is about to read the riot act to certain of his followers. It is added that Mr. Foster will no longer serve as his second lieutenant, and that Mr. Monk is going to drop out of the regular Conservative ranks. We have no advices on the subject. A few days ago the Halifax Chronicle, which is a Liberal paper, gave currency to a report that interesting developments might be expected in connection with Mr. Borden and the Conservative party, but the tale was very different from that which now comes to hand. According to the Chronicle's story it was to be Mr. Borden that the riot act was to be read. As a matter of fact, there is probably no substantial foundation for the stories, except that when it is said that Mr. Foster contemplates an early retirement from public life because of ill-health, there may be some truth in it, as he is by no means a strong man, and he has passed his first youth by a good many years.

WEILER BROS



"The retail merchant who is so eager to make his own profit that he forgets his customer's profit, isn't doing business in a fair way. The best merchant is one who is as careful about the value he gives as about the value he gets."

We "cribbed" that paragraph from the literature of a leading American advertiser—a house recognized as the leaders in their particular line. It's a paragraph worth reading over again.

It expresses their ideal of their business and their merchandise, and it is a policy that has made them leaders—it is a policy that'll build up any business. It built the Weiler store—placed it in the enviable position it now occupies as the "Largest complete home furnishing establishment in the Canadian West."

The giving of value is the main idea with us. We believe in giving the very utmost possible. "Extra quality at the same price" is our motto—which means that goods of a superior quality are sold here at the prices usually asked for very ordinary productions.

And all this is backed by a guarantee that means something. If you buy Weiler furniture or furnishings, and are not fully satisfied at any time, we will make it right with you. We guarantee you absolute satisfaction in all your dealings at this store.

Just Try the Weiler Store!

The Service of This Store

The service of this store is of great value to you when planning the furnishing of a new home or the re-arrangement of the old one. Men who have had years of experience in this line are here to give you the benefit of their knowledge thus gained. And then, too, you have the added advantage of choosing from the largest and most comprehensive stock in Western Canada.

Such a combination linked with economical pricings ought to interest you. We welcome inquiry and we hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here in the near future. Come in and get acquainted. There's not the slightest obligation to purchase incurred in a visit.

These are excellent days to visit this store. Numerous new things specially bought for the Spring business are now on show. Why not start the week right—by coming here.

The West's Greatest Furniture House

WEILER'S

NEWS OF THE CITY

May Robson Tomorrow

In the reading notices of the appearance of Miss Robson in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," at the Victoria theatre, the attraction has been stated to be billed for Friday, April 8th. It appears Monday, April 4th.

New Building Bylaw

The new building bylaw which has been under course of preparation for the past year is now ready to be submitted to the city council, and will be given its first consideration tomorrow evening. The measure is a voluminous affair and brings the city regulations respecting the erection of buildings up to date.

Block for Pandora Avenue

Work has commenced on the three storey brick block which will be erected by C. M. Cookson on the south side

Curina Cream

CURE

Sunburn, roughness of the skin, freckles, and other irritating skin troubles. It provides the nutriment necessary to keep the skin soft and healthy. An excellent preparation to use after shaving. 25c and 50c per bottle.

SOLD ONLY AT

HALL & CO.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets,
Tel. 201.

Wood Wood
WoodMichigan Puget Sound
Lumber Company

SUCCESSORS TO

J. A. SAYWARD

We are now in a position to make prompt delivery. Large or small loads.

of Pandora avenue, just east of Douglas street. A building was issued yesterday by the building inspector for the block, which will contain stores on the ground floor and apartments above. The structure will cost \$8,000. Hargreaves and Hargreaves prepared the plans.

Sewing Days

The Women's Auxiliary and the Daughters of Pity, P.R.I. Hospital, will continue to meet for sewing on their respective days in the workroom at the hospital until the end of April. Members of the canvassing committee and any members willing to undertake this work are invited to attend on Tuesday next at 3 p.m., to discuss districts and to organize the annual collection for members' fees, which should be commenced at once.

Street Improvements

Among the local improvement works which will come before the city council at tomorrow night's meeting will be those calling for the grading, macadamizing and draining of Queen's avenue between Quadra and Cook streets, with permanent sidewalks on both sides; the widening, grading and rock surfacing of Foul Bay road from Fairfield road to where the road crosses section 68; grading, draining and rock surfacing Belcher street between Oak Bay avenue and Port street; and permanent walks on both sides, and also works of improvement on parts of St. Charles and Cook streets.

"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," a new American comedy by Anne Warner, will be seen at the Victoria theatre, Monday, April 4.

Ma, Robson, the well known comedienne, has the title role in this delightful comedy, and comes here after two seasons on the road, where it has been endorsed by all the critics as one

INVESTIGATE

A new, well built, 5-roomed Cottage on Henry Street, Victoria West, good lot, near junction of Esquimalt and Gorge cars. A complete little home. For sale on easy terms.

Also a modern seven-roomed House, just completed, on Bank Street. Concrete basement, with furnace, toilet and laundry. Parlor, dining room and hall ways tinted and burlapped, good plumbing; lot 60x135 feet, fenced and drained. Easy terms. For further particulars apply:

R. Hetherington

Contractor and Builder
1153 Burdette Ave. Phone R1429

of the best comedies ever presented on the stage.

The story of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" concerns a maiden aunt who lives in the country and who hates the city. Her nephew, Jack, is attending college in the city, and between times, manages to get into all kinds of scrapes, the last one being with a woman whom he beats up pretty badly. To get out of this, it is necessary to get five hundred dollars from his Aunt Mary, or, according to a publisher's report in a morning paper, the nephew's wife will sue him for five thousand dollars.

While Jack is explaining all this to his aunt, her lawyer arrives and informs her a girl whom Jack met while in Chicago, and who comes from Kalamazoo has sued Jack for \$25,000 breach of promise. This is too much for Aunt Mary, who sends Jack away and will have nothing to do with him. Jack goes back to New York to live with his chum, Bob, who has a very pretty sister, Betty, with whom Jack is desperately in love, but who will have nothing to do with him until he will mend his ways. It being Betty's birthday, the boys have decided to give her a dinner and while everything is being prepared, a telegram comes to the house announcing that Aunt Mary is



MISS VERNA FELTON

Leading lady with the Allen Players, who are opening at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday next in "Zaza."

on her way to the city. The boys rush madly off to meet her. Betty sends her maid away and takes her place so she can look after Aunt Mary. In some way or other the boys miss the train and Aunt Mary arrives alone. While waiting in the parlor she picks up a copy of the evening paper and on the front page sees the picture of the girl from Kalamazoo, and her own nephew. Betty then comes in and shows Aunt Mary to her room.

In the meantime the boys arrive, they, too, have seen the evening paper and tell the footman not to allow a copy to come into the house. Aunt Mary comes in and is introduced to the boys. Then Jack, for the first time, finds out that one of them had written his aunt telling her he had the measles. After dinner an automobile ride is suggested. This Aunt Mary thoroughly enjoys, even to the cigarettes and drinks, and at four in the morning, when the boys are tired out, she still wants to go.

After spending a week or so in New York, Aunt Mary returns to the country, only to find life there too slow. She sends for Betty, and on her arrival, the first thing she asks for is cigarettes as she is dying to smell one. She also wants to play poker. Jack, not knowing Betty is at his aunt's, comes down to see her and explains all. In the meantime, Aunt Mary has fixed everything with the girl from Kalamazoo. Jack tells Aunt Mary of his love for Betty, and all is forgiven. Aunt Mary calls in two of her old servants, gives them the house, and tells them to get married. She goes back to New York and buys a house for Jack and Betty.

In selecting a company to support Miss Robson, Mr. Sire has surrounded her with a strong cast. The production is complete in every detail.

RETURNS FROM EAST

Thomas Hooper Tells of Visit to Various Centres and of Changes in Building Methods

Thomas Hooper, of this city, has returned home from a four weeks' business visit to New York, Boston, Montreal, Ottawa, and other Eastern centres. He had concluded arrangements for a business association with a number of firms in the East prominent in the building trades, by which he will be able to avail himself of their expert advice in problems arising in their particular branches, in such a way that he will be kept on rapport with the latest methods and most modern devices. Amongst these are Purdy and Henderson, of New York, the greatest authorities on steel construction, perhaps, in the world, and the American School of Design in Boston, as well as various authorities upon reinforced concrete.

Mr. Hooper found the visit a most valuable one. In the two years which have elapsed since his last trip East he found that there has been a great advance in building methods and architectural design. The tendency is to do away with the ornamental and florid and to adhere to more severe classic outlines, gaining in strength and in dignity. Huge saving in the expense of apartment buildings has been effected without lessening their strength or safety.

Mr. Hooper will at once reorganize both his Victoria and Vancouver offices. He has coming in with him as principals H. G. Ripley, of Boston and H. O. Roach, of New York, arrangements with whom he concluded.

"Victoria and Vancouver," said Mr. Hooper, are on every tongue. Of the former the eulogies were great and frequent. The Empress Hotel I heard referred to in various cities as the prettiest hotel on the continent."

BLACK SILK COATS
For Young and Elderly Ladies

These long and graceful coats are the very latest in cut and fabric, but you cannot well appreciate their exclusive style and perfection of fit until you try them on and note their beautiful symmetry.

BLACK TAFFETA COATS, excellent quality silk, $\frac{3}{8}$ length, braided with silk and trimmed with fancy buttons, loose and semi-fitted backs. Prices \$26 to . . . \$30.00

BLACK SATIN COATS, lined, elegantly trimmed with fancy silk braid, $\frac{3}{8}$ length, loose and semi-fitted backs. Prices \$21.50 to . . . \$39.00

BLACK SILK REP COATS, very handsomely embroidered with silk, $\frac{3}{8}$ length. Prices \$26.00 to . . . \$28.00

COTTON REP COATS, in fawn, green and brown, full length, suitable for motoring and outing wear, very smart and serviceable. Grand values at \$12.50 to . . . \$18.00

SATIN RUBBER COATS. Every lady should possess a raincoat to save her costume. These are ultra-smart, navy, black, grey and green, semi-fitted and loose backs. Prices \$17.50 to . . . \$20.00

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

THE WHITE HOUSE

1123-1125-1127 Government Street,

Victoria, B.C.

GOING TO BUILD?

OFFICE, HOTEL, WAREHOUSE, INDUSTRIAL PLANT, RESIDENCE.
IF SO

Be sure and fully study your interests by consulting us about your supplies.

The GILLIS SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies. Once a customer always a customer.

Gillis Wharf, Foot of Yates Street.

Fit-Reform Suits

The Leaders of
Spring Styles

Each season demonstrates anew the unquestioned leadership of Fit-Reform styles and Fit-Reform workmanship.

Men have come to look to the Fit-Reform Wardrobe for novelties of merit and distinction—for unusual and exclusive effects and patterns—for a degree of perfection in tailoring that they cannot obtain anywhere else.

The famous Fit-Reform designer has just completed a number of still newer styles, which we are showing for the first time.

We cordially invite your inspection of these exclusive effects.

ALLEN & CO.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

JUSTIFICATION

Judgement in favor of

Fashion-Craft
Clothes

A court of appeal always open.

If for any reason you are dissatisfied with the verdict—refund of all costs.

An outlay of 15 to 30 dollars will equip you in a manner to appear as Successful Advocate in any sphere of life.

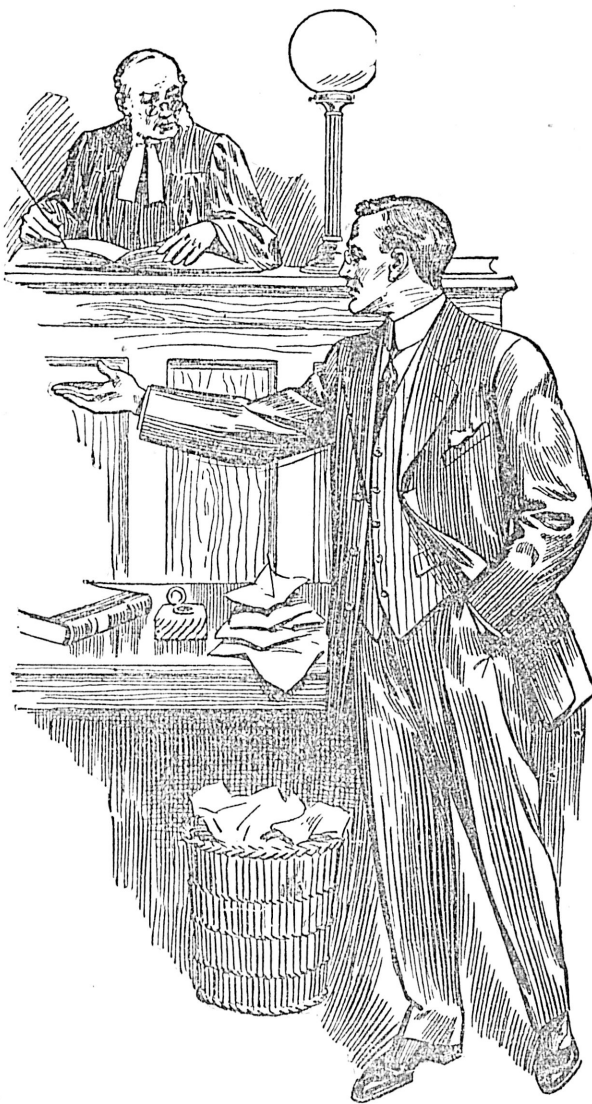
Let us demonstrate this fact to you.

Fashion-Craft Faultless Cut Clothes give satisfaction to men whose judgement goes for something—who are particular—even fussy.

ENTER AN ACTION AND BE CONVINCED.

Shop of

Fashion-Craft

If You Are Thinking
AboutFORT
GEORGE

for a little investment, please remember that I can give you a deed at once with perfect title.

Fort George is an assured fact—this has led to the sale of so-called "paper city" lots—mere contracts for a deed which the vendor need not deliver, if he gives your money back.

Read your contracts whenever you buy.

I am selling Central Fort George lots—only 22 left for sale here.

You must act quickly if you want to get into Central Fort George.

E. Child & Co.

Room 9

707 1/2 Yates St.

(Next Merchants' Bank)

Exclusive Local Agents for
NATURAL RESOURCE
SECURITY CO.
Vancouver, B.C.

F.A. GOWEN Amalgamated With T.B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
1114 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

NORTH POLE FLIGHT

Elaborate Preparations to Be Made at Spitzbergen For Count Zeppelin's Effort

BERLIN, April 2.—Prince Henry of Prussia will be a member of the advance expedition which will prepare the Spitzbergen base for Count Zeppelin's north pole flight of 1912. The party will sail in July from Bremerhaven on the North German Lloyd steamer Mainz

for Spitzbergen, where it is intended to erect a dirigible balloon house. The return will be made before winter sets in.

Others of the party of preparation will be Count Zeppelin, Dr. Theodore Theobald, German commissioner general to the world's fair at St. Louis; Professor H. Herge, of the University of Strasbourg; a balloon expert and government commissioner on airships; Eric Von Frygalski, the geographer and polar explorer; Privy Councillor Mieth, of the faculty of the Technical University of Charlottenburg; Herr Fried-

lander and Herr Fuld, the latter one of the wealthiest men of Berlin.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They do the work whenever you require their aid. These tablets change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, gloominess into joyfulness. Their action is so gentle one don't realize they have taken a purgative. Sold by all dealers.

We Sold the Oak Bay Corner We Advertised Yesterday

But here is another bargain, 50 x 120, east front corner, on macadamized street, just two blocks from beach. Price \$450, on terms.

Buy it and use it for summer camp.

It will prove doubly profitable for you.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Corner Broad and View Streets

Still Doing Business

But not at the old stand.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR STOCK TO

LARGER PREMISES NEXT DOOR

And are better able to handle our trade than ever.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchandlers

1202 Wharf Street

Store Formerly Occupied by J. H. Todd & Sons

Something Just a Little Better

We have just received a direct shipment of the celebrated

Teas of Brooke, Bond & Co.

The great Tea growers and packers of London, Calcutta and Colombo.

SPECIAL BLEND, 3-lb. Garland tin \$1.00

ROYAL BLEND, fancy tin, lb. 50c

INDIAN AND CEYLON, extra special, 1-lb. casket 60c

BEST CEYLON, 1-lb. pkts. 40c

These are fine, rich Teas, the choicest pickings from large gardens.

OUR SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR ANOTHER WEEK, AND THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF BARGAINS.

H. O. KIRKHAM

Grocer, Successor to J. W. Speed

Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

Phone 178

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods

Japanese Lily Bulbs for Sale.

1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1866.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$ 3,200,000

RESERVE \$ 1,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS \$43,000,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Quarters

A. E. Christie, Manager.

Opposite Driard Hotel

PHONE 1344

FOR ICE CREAM
ROMAN PUNCHES
WATER ICES

And other frozen dainties
put up in fancy shapes for
balls, card parties, suppers,
etc.

Dealers in finest creamery
butter, milk, cream, butter-
milk and eggs.

Victoria Creamery & Milk Supply Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Wm. Stewart

Men's and Ladies' Tailor.

Formerly of Victoria, well known as a
first-class tailor, has opened parlors at
1019 Douglas street, above Terry's drug
store. Orders entrusted to Mr. Stewart
will receive the best attention. Sty-
lish and well-fitting garments guaran-
teed.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Natural History Society.

A regular meeting of the Natural History Society will be held tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. in their rooms in the Carnegie Library. The subject is "Marine Life" and will be dealt with by Harold T. Nation.

St. Andrew's Society

A special committee of the St. Andrew's Society has about completed arrangements for the next concert and dance, which takes place on Tuesday evening. The pipe band will be present, and an excellent programme will be rendered.

Appointed Representative.

Mr. George Phillips, Royal Naval Yard, Esplanade, B. C., was formally appointed by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales to act as honorary representative for the City of Victoria at the last meeting of the board in London, for the Associated board of R.A.M. and R.C.M.

Loyal Orange Association.

A meeting of L. O. L. No. 1426 will be held at the lodge rooms, Foresters hall, Broad street, next Monday night, April 4th, at 8 p. m. R. W. Bro. Duff of Toronto, and R. W. Bro. J. W. Whiteley, Grand Organizers will pay an official visit to the lodge. All brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

Epworth League to Meet.

The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church will hold its regular weekly meeting on Monday evening, commencing at eight o'clock. The meeting will take the form of a consecration service. Mr. J. Langford, vice-president of the league, being in charge. All members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

To Entertain Fellow Members.

The officers and members and friends of the A.O.F. are to be entertained Monday evening at the A.O.F. hall, Broad street, to a social dance by Court Vancouver, No. 5555 after the close of their meeting. The "Dulcino" Orchestra has been engaged for the event and a good time is forthcoming to those who will be able to attend.

To Address Mothers' Club

Mrs. Spofford will address the members of the Mothers' club at their regular meeting on Wednesday, next, in the Spring Ridge school, at 3 p. m. "The Mortgage on the Heart" is the subject of Mrs. Spofford's address. Among those who will assist with the programme are Mrs. Clyde, who will sing, and Miss M. Evans, who will recite.

Recovers Watch.

A very pleasing incident in connection with the return home, after an absence of two months, of Mrs. (Rev.) D. MacKay, was the recovery of a valuable gold watch which was stolen from her room a year ago last December, being one of the articles found in the possession of Hong, the Chinaman recently convicted of house robbery. The watch having been an highly prized heirloom made its recovery specially satisfactory.

Daughters of St. George.

The Victoria lodge, Daughters of St. George, of this city, have furnished one room at the Old Ladies' home, which has been much appreciated, both by the inmates and management of the home. The ladies of the order had much pleasure in entertaining the old ladies to tea at the home on Tuesday in Easter week, which was greatly enjoyed by all. The Daughters of St. George is a sick and funeral benefit society and the order in Victoria is in a very flourishing condition.

Inter-Society Debate.

On Monday evening in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, a debate is to be held between the Young People's society of that church and the Club of the First Presbyterian church. The topic is "Resolved that better government by commission is better than the present local system." Messrs. J. G. Brown and R. Morrison are to uphold the resolution, while Messrs. G. S. Brown and W. Main will speak on the negative side. An interesting discussion is anticipated.

Victorians Go North

J. T. Wood and wife have left for the north, where they will go into business in Prince Rupert, Stewart or the Queen Charlotte islands. Mr. Wood, who has been connected with the local police force for the past two years, and his wife, are universally popular in the city, and they will have the best wishes of a host of friends in their new venture. They have not yet decided definitely upon where they will locate, and their present visit is in the nature of a reconnaissance.

Duncan Ross to Reside Here.

Duncan Ross has purchased a residential site on Rockland avenue, near the corner of St. Charles street. The land comprises a space of 184 feet on Rockland by 181 feet deep. The property was formally owned by Arthur Robertson of this city. The deal was negotiated through the Griffith Co. Motion 1844. It is the intention of Mr. Ross to move his family from Vancouver here as soon as the building is completed that is now being planned. Mr. Justice Gaffier has the plans out for a most artistic and modern dwelling which will be located on the corner of Rockland Ave. and St. Charles street, this site was also purchased through the Griffith Co.

Christ Church Cathedral.

The annual Easter vestry meeting will be held on Tuesday evening at the cathedral schoolroom, at 8 o'clock. Voting is by the canons of the diocese restricted to male members of the congregation of 21 years of age, who have resided in the names on the electoral roll, but there is no restriction as to attendance. All church members, men and women, are invited to be present, as it is of great importance that the widest interest should be taken in the welfare of the parish, when it is hoped soon to welcome the new rector and dean of the cathedral. The Lenten envelopes for the diocesan mission fund are to be presented today in church, or may be sent to the bishop. The stipends of the clergy of those parishes which are not self-supporting are paid from this fund, and liberal offerings are required if the payments are to be made regularly. There is also need of development of church work, which can only be undertaken if all members realize the duty and privilege of giving in proportion to the way in which God has blessed them.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., April 2, 1910: SYNOPSIS.

Moderately high pressure areas lie on the California coast and the region of the great lakes, while an extensive area of low pressure central in Saskatchewan covers the whole of the intervening provinces and states. Fresh southwesterly gales are reported on the outside waters; a thunderstorm occurred at Walla Walla, and rainfall has been general on the British Columbian coast and throughout Oregon and Washington, and light showers fell at Minnedosa.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	37	44
New Westminster	34	45
Kamloops	32	42
Barkerville	34	52
Port Simpson	18	30
Atlin	28	42
Dawson	20	40
Calgary, Alta.	8	42
Winnipeg, Man.	28	60
Portland, Ore.	46	50
San Francisco	48	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds, partly cloudy with occasional rain and not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy with occasional rain and not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest 44

Lowest 37

Mean 40

Rain, .32 inch.

FOR GIFTS

Some people are very careful in selecting stones so that they may bring great good to the recipient. Whether for a Birthday or Wedding Present, it is always in taste to present the correct birthstone.

DIAMONDS for April

What could be more acceptable than one of our beautiful solitaire or 5-hoop Diamond Rings, Diamond Brooches, Diamond Bracelets, Diamond Earrings, or Diamond Lockets?

We have just received a fine assortment of loose stones, splendid first-water diamonds. We should be glad to have you inspect these remarkable values.

W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweller.

915 Government Street

Tel. 1696

Typewriting and Stenography

545 Bastion Street Phone R380

Just Opened!

New Bicycle Shop

760 YATES ST. NEXT LIBRARY

Latest and best makes of Bicycles for sale. Prompt and expert attention given to repairs. Machinists and model makers. Consultations in connection with inventions treated with confidence.

MARCONI BROS.

BICYCLES FOR HIRE

SEEDS

Ferry's, Steele Briggs' and Rennie's Garden Seeds.

Buy Your Seed Potatoes Now

Early Rose, Burbank and Up-to-Date Seed Potatoes Guaranteed Stock

A. Pool, Grocery

623 Yates Street Phone 448

Just above Government St.

May Have Royal Commission

There is prospect of Vancouver evening matters with the Capital by having a Royal Commission of its very own. At the last regular meeting of the city council, Mayor Taylor was authorized to apply to the Attorney-General for an official investigation with a view to the suppression of the activities of certain real estate agents who are alleged to be giving Vancouver a bad name among outside investors by floating "additions," some of which lie inaccessible on the sides of the neighboring mountains. The request has not yet reached the Government in this city.

Before buying your spring blouses call and inspect those now shown by Postgate Fowler, the Beehive, Douglas street. They are the prettiest ever shown at the price. Note those silk ones at \$2.25, the newest styles out. Hair net, special large size, 10c or 3 for 25 c. Hair pads, 15c, 25c and 35c.

READY-TO-WEAR

HATS

Our Ready-to-Wear Hats have been late in arriving, but they are here at last, and we have marked them at prices that will move them quickly. Prices from \$1.25 to \$6.00.

Children's Sailor Hats, from 50c to \$1.50
Infant's Straw Bonnets, from 50c to \$1.75
Infant's Silk Bonnets, from 50c to \$1.50

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

636 Yates St.

OFFICE FURNITURE

DESKS, CHAIRS,

Filing Cabinets in Wood and Steel

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730

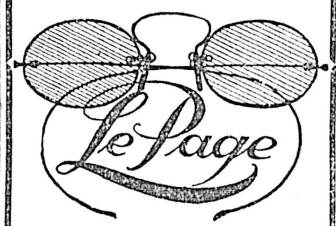
The Exchange

Furniture and Book Store is at

718 Fort St.

Where we shall be happy to meet old and new friends during 1910

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Prop.



To preserve your eyesight bear in mind that the eye requires the very best of care. Soon as your eyesight begins to fail you, and you are not able to see at a distance, or to see minute objects clearly, then you require artificial assistance, namely, Glasses, the proper aid for correcting visual defects.

The longer you do without glasses, if you need them, the weaker your eyes will become.

CONSULTATION FREE

J. H. LePage

Optometrist and Optician

Tel. 1860, 1242 Government St.

Nechaco Valley Lands

Close to Line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

The best investment in British Columbia today.

For prices and particulars, apply to

Ernest Brammer

Tel 2095. Office 644 Fort St.

All members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles are hereby notified to attend the funeral of their late brother Charles Ure by assembling at Eagles hall Sunday at 3 o'clock sharp. Members will notify as many Eagles as possible to this effect.

The Diamond for April

There is no more ideal gift for the person whose birthday appears in this month than one of these sparkling stones.

Diamonds can be worn appropriately by any man, woman or child—certainly nothing looks more beautiful than a good quality diamond.

We offer an immense stock for your inspection.

REDFERN & SONS

Diamond Merchants

1009 Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

Field Seed Peas and Spring Vetches

Now is your time to plant, makes the finest fodder for cattle as they grow very thick and you get 5 or 6 tons to the acre. See us about spring seed. Wheat, seed oats, grass and clover seeds; also field and garden seeds, and for seed potatoes; plant Ashcroft seedlings. We have only one carload. Hurry along. Telephone 413.

SYLVESTER FEED & SEED COMPANY, 709 Yates St., Tel. 413

ENGLISH BICYCLES \$30

We have just received a line of 1910 Models of Up-to-Date English Bicycles to sell at \$30. Then, of course, we still stock Singers, Humbers, Massey-Harris, Royal Enfield, Coventry, Excelsior, and other well known makes.

No one can give you better or cheaper bicycles than we can. Call at our store and examine for yourself.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK

THOS. PLIMLEY

1110 Government Street

Opposite Spencer's

Y.M.C.A. SUMMER QUARTERS

and Temporary Office

1209 Blanchard St.

Reading and Game Rooms and Shower Bath.

Moving March 31st.

Phone 999

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 631. Telephone 584

Do You Want to Sell That Home Quick?

Put in a good bath room and watch results. More people buy houses because they like one thing well than because they are attracted by a number of suitable features. You can't get a fair price for a house if the plumbing is unsanitary.

The Colbert Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.

755 Broughton Street.

Phone 552. P. O. Box 545

ESTIMATES FREE.

MT. TOLMIE

Sand & Gravel

Screened and Graded
LINEHAM SCOTT SAND
AND GRAVEL CO.

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work

Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity. Get our prices

Office: 633 Yates St.

Phones: Mgr's residence, 2193;

Office, 664; Pits, L1851

The Bon Ton

MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT

Will open her new store, 730 Yates street with exceptional values in

EMBROIDERY, INSERTION, LACES and RIBBONS.

Also a full assortment of ladies' and children's spring goods.

For a Snap in NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 10 ft.

125 lbs. steam.

66 in. x 16 ft.

125 lbs. steam.

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co

MENZIES STREET

Menzies Street—Near Beacon Hill, modern 7-room house; all conveniences. Special good buy for \$2,500
Cash only \$500.

Fort Street—Near Moss, new 6-room house; full basement, cement floor, all conveniences. Splendid buy for \$4,000

Burnside Road—One-third of an acre, lying very high and only two minutes from Douglas street car. Price \$850
Cash, \$300.

The Gardner Realty Co.

648 Yates St. Phone 1987

Latest Importations From China

Ladies' and Gents' silk underwear, soft, warm, neat and light; gents' pyjamas in beautiful striped silk. The newest styles of beautiful embroidered

A House That Is "Homey" With Hospitality

is ten times more attractive than one gorgeous with ornate display. This charm of good cheer should never be lacking

Even If Its Only a Bottle of Beer

that you have to offer the guest that arrives unexpectedly, the bottle of beer will work wonders in advertising your cordiality and good feeling. Yes! It pays to be hospitable.

Think this over and phone us for a dozen of the brand you like best.

Capital City Wine Store

Tel. 1974.

1327 Douglas St., Cor. Johnson

Ellwood Wire Fencing

BULL PROOF
CHICKEN PROOF
FIRE PROOF

Diamond Mesh Cannot Sag or Lose Its Shape

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.

Victoria, B. C. Agents.
544-546 Yates St.

CHINESE TEA

We have just received a new shipment of China Teas, the finest the world produces.
1 lb. boxes, from 45c to 85c
1 lb. boxes, from 85c to 1.50
For those who like a tea that is really different from the Ceylon Teas, and of a much higher quality—the teas we sell are what you want.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING COMPANY
THE SILK HOUSE
510 Cormorant St. Op. E. & N. Depot

FOR DESIGNS IN ARTISTIC

Wedding Cakes

Dainty small Cakes for
Receptions
PURE CHOCOLATES
A large variety of flavors
ICE CREAM, ICE PUD-
DING, Etc.

CLAY'S TEA ROOMS

Tel. 101 Fort Street

FOR SALE

Another Snap

3 Large Lots on Fifth St.,
off Hillside Avenue

\$1500

Very Easy Terms

Six Roomed Cottage

All modern conveniences, on
large lot. Rose St.—

\$2200

On very easy terms.

**Heisterman, Forman
and Company**

1207 Government Street

JAS. LEIGH & SONS

Lumber Mills
Foot of
Turner Street
Victoria, B.C.

Wholesale and
Retail
Lumber
Lath
Shingles
Bill Stuff

Sea Grass and Rattan Chairs

From our immense stock
can easily be selected the
very chair you want for
your lawn, verandah or den.
All shapes and sizes and at
the lowest prices too.

LEE DYE & CO.

Next Fire Hall,
Cormorant St. and 707 Fort St.

The new Hymn Book, with or without
prayers, as now used by the Church
of England in Canada, makes a most
suitable Easter gift. Victoria Book
and Stationery Co., Limited.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Premier McBride will pay a flying
visit to New Westminster this week.

Mr. Henry Croft left on the Princess
last evening for Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Aikman left last
evening for Vancouver.

Mr. Duncan D. Taylor, from New
York, is enjoying a trip to Victoria.

Mr. Rowland Oculisto, from San
Francisco, is a visitor in Victoria.

Mrs. J. Baske Caley, from Winnipeg,
is visiting her aunt, Mrs. William D.
Prohoun, in town.

Mr. Jean Stehr, from London, Eng.,
is staying for a few days in Victoria.

Mr. Lawrence Essex, from Vancouver,
is in town on a business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Elkins, of
Vancouver, have returned home, after
a few days' visit with Victoria friends.

Mrs. H. W. Wilders, of 27 San Juan
avenue, will not receive on Tuesday
afternoon.

Mrs. and Miss Jessatt, from Boston,
Mass., are among American visitors at
present staying in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown-Crayson,
from Nelson, are spending a few days
in the capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Macmillan,
from New Westminster, are enjoying a
visit to the capital.

Mr. H. M. Randish, from Warren,
Pa., are visitors in town and are guests
at the King Edward.

Mr. F. C. Wade, of Vancouver, has
been staying at the Empress hotel for
a few days.

Miss Mackinnon, of Vancouver, will
leave next week for a visit to the old
country. She will travel in company
with Mrs. Brougham.

Mrs. F. W. Sterling has returned
from a month's visit to Mrs. C. W.
Rowley, in Calgary, to her home in the
Terminal City.

The marriage of Dr. Darrel Han-
ington, of this city, and Miss Janet
Riddick, takes place in Wilmer on
Tuesday next.

Mrs. G. H. Bryson will receive on
Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 541 Niagara
street, and afterwards on 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays.

Mrs. John O'Leary, of Linden
avenue, will not receive on Tuesday
next, but will receive on the first
Thursday in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Coughie
have returned from Vancouver on the
auxiliary yawl Ailsa, which they have
recently purchased.

Mr. Frederick Lock, returned to the
city yesterday afternoon on the Prince
Royal from Seattle, where he has
been visiting for several days past.

Mrs. Bagshawe left on Wednesday
night on a holiday trip to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ellis leave
this week for Calgary to spend a
month.

Mrs. Charles Brown has returned to
her home at Beacon Hill after spend-
ing the winter in California.

Miss O'Connor, of Vancouver, has
been spending the past week with
friends in town.

Mrs. L. A. Berkeley and son leave
today via the Northern Pacific on a
visit to Southern California points.

John Iverson, left yesterday for a
three months' trip to the old country.
He will sail on the Allan liner Corsi-
can.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Exham, of Cal-
gary, with their family, are spending
a holiday in the city, and are guests
at the Balmoral.

The many friends of Mrs. Stan-
ley, Whately, will be pleased to know she
is recovering after several weeks of
severe illness.

The Rev. Gilbert Cook, who has
been spending a lengthy holiday in
town, leaves in a few days for his
home in Kaslo, B. C.

Miss Halford, of Vancouver, is a
visitor in the city, and will be the
guest of Mrs. Paterson at Government
House for the next three weeks or so.

Miss Raymond, of Belleville street,
will not receive tomorrow afternoon,
but will receive the first Monday in
May.

Mr. H. Talbot Sproat, from Tacoma,
is spending a few weeks with his
son, Mr. Melbourne Sproat, in
Victoria.

The dance mentioned to take place
yesterday's Colonist, at the A. O. U. W.
hall next Thursday night, will not
be a fancy dress affair and the invita-
tions were issued by Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. W. R. Webster, of Hamilton,
Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B.
McCallum, "Brasside," Pandora Ave.
Mrs. Webster will spend the summer
here.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Millson, from
Durham, England, who are touring
Canada, are among the many visitors
from the old country at present stay-
ing in Victoria.

Among the many well-known visit-
ors in town from Montreal are: Mr.
and Mrs. A. D. Bourne, Mr. James H.
Vivot, Mr. and Miss P. Grundwaldt,
and Mrs. Durobette and daughter.

Mrs. J. C. Kelway, left during the
week for Toronto, and will spend the
next few months there visiting her
mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
D. Langport.

Mr. John Mullen leaves today via
the Northern Pacific for Montreal,
whence he will sail on the Allan liner
Virginia on an extended trip to the
old country.

Among many Vancouver visitors to
town are: Messrs. C. Fisher, J. W.
Newman, J. H. Chalmers, J. Ross, Mrs.
L. Weeks, Mr. W. H. Hodgins, and
others.

The many friends of Holmes Peino
will be glad to hear upon his re-
turn to Victoria, after an absence of
seven years, in Albin, B. C. He is visit-
ing with his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
A. J. Peino, 1221 Belmont Ave.

The ladies of the Companions of the
Forest hold their 16th annual
Primrose ball in the A. O. U. W. hall
on the 20th instant. Preparations are
well in hand, and the affair will be
paramount to any of those held in
previous years.

Mrs. Berkeley, Burdette avenue, and
her son, Mr. Maurice Berkeley, leave
today via Seattle for a pleasure trip
of five or six weeks duration to Cal-
ifornia. They intend traveling by the
overland route and will first visit San
Francisco, afterwards visiting other
points of interest.

Mr. J. H. Uhlmann, well known in
local music circles, came over from
Vancouver on the Princess Victoria
last night. Mr. Uhlmann, who has
lately been connected with the Hud-
son's Bay Co. of Vancouver, has been
engaged as advertising manager for
Pondray's soap works.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Douglas, of Van-
couver, are at present in Mexico City
from which place they will go in a
few days from New Orleans. They will
also make a tour of Cuba and will
visit New York, Atlantic City and
Eastern Canadian cities before return-
ing West. They are not expected home
until the end of May.

The dance committee of the Nurses'
club have completed all arrange-
ments for the dance to be given by them
at the A. O. U. W. hall on Wednesday,
April 6th. Judging by the sale of the
tickets, it promises to be a decided
success. Arrangements have been
made with the Tramway Co. and a
special car service has been arranged.
The usual monthly meeting will be
held on Monday at 8 o'clock at the Al-
exandra club, as usual.

One of the most brilliant society
events of the season in Nanaimo was
that of the first annual ball of the
Local Nest of Owls held last evening
in the Princess Auditorium. There
were one hundred and thirty couples
present, and Harner's orchestra, of
Vancouver, consisting of eight pieces,
furnished the music. The large audi-
torium had been beautifully decorated
for the occasion under the direction
of J. R. McKinnell, assisted by Messrs.
R. W. Watson, W. Anderson, J. Wat-
less, E. Thomas and others. At the
east end of the hall between the sup-
per and ball room the real ability of
Decorator McKinnell and his assis-
tants was best displayed. In the cen-
tre and high elevation above the
dancers an old owl sat and blinked
benightly upon the gayly moving
train below, while directly beneath
one in a glass case, and another perched
on the edge of the case, two more
night rovers enjoyed proceedings
with the proverbial wide-eyed watch-
fulness. Flags and bunting tastefully
interwoven and hung on each side of
the number of the order and the ef-
fect was to say at the least magnifi-
cent. The electrical effects were the
result of the excellent workmanship
of Messrs. Alexander and Lawrence,
the prettiest effect was obtained by
surrounding the central owl with a
half moon with gleaming lights, while

two alternating lamps served as eyes
for the birds. Besides these were
countless lights strung across the hall
from end to end. The costumes worn
by the ladies were beautiful, and more
handsome gowns than those worn by
the ladies last evening, have never
graced a ball room in this city. Dan-
cing was indulged in to an early hour
this morning and every one present
voted the ball a huge success.

Daughters of Empire.
The monthly meeting of the Daugh-
ters of Empire will be held at the Al-
exandra club on Monday at 4 o'clock.

Ladies' Guild to Meet
The Ladies' Guild of the Seamen's
Institute will meet at the rooms on
Bastion street on Tuesday morning
next, Mrs. Troup presiding.

Mr. Ritchie Resigns
Mr. J. Fred Ritchie, who has been
acting as Provincial Government en-
gineer at Prince Rupert ever since
the opening of the townsite, has re-
signed that important position, the
resignation being accepted as from the
1st of April. Mr. Ritchie contemplates
engaging in business on his own ac-
count in the new city of the north.

Magistrate Jay Ill.
Owing to the fact that Police Court
Magistrate George Jay has been con-
fined to his bed for two days with a
slight illness, the docket at the police
court yesterday morning was hastily
disposed of. One lone drunk was
caused to pay the usual fine, while the
rest of the docket, a young lad charged
with stealing a Chinaman's watch, was
stood over until Monday.

An Unofficial Storage Yard
Residents of upper Pandora avenue
are very much disturbed over the
naturally beautiful upper Pandora
square being again made a storage
ground by the city corporation for
miscellaneous water pipes. Several
wagons were yesterday engaged haul-
ing these accessories of a city beauti-
ful and piling them where they will
constitute a conspicuous eyesore to
the Pandora avenue residents.

Does Not Diminish Work
Officials of the local post office bear
testimony to the fact that the Sunday
closing of the lobby, which has been
the theme of very considerable com-
plaint and much difference of opin-
ion, does not in any way diminish the
Sunday work of the staff in this city,
although the Vancouver postmaster
declares that he has been able to re-
duce his Sunday staff by three in
consequence of the enforcement of
this latest order.

Business Change
Messrs. Green and Burdick Bros.
have made an addition to their busi-
ness by taking over the fire, marine
and guarantee agencies of Mr. R. E.
Brett, who, in future, will have charge
of the insurance department. Mr.
Brett has heretofore held the agencies
of the Springfield Fire and Marine In-
surance Co., the United States Fidelity
and Guarantee company, Pacific Marine
Underwriters, Royal Insurance
company and Maryland Casualty com-
pany. These agencies will now all be
merged with the business of Messrs.
Green and Burdick Bros.

Crown Prosecutor for Vancouver
A new appointment of the Provin-
cial Government is that of Barrister
W. M. McKay to act as special crown
prosecutor for Vancouver city, and
also as legal adviser to the provincial
offices in the mainland city. Mr. Mc-
Kay, who has for some time past been
senior member of the legal firm of
McKay & O'Brien, assumed the duties
of his new position on the 1st April
instant. He will hereafter conduct
all speedy trials in Vancouver and vic-
inity, also advising in legal matters
the timber inspector and forest rang-
er's office, the land registry, assessor's
office and the provincial police.

Government Contracts for Coal
The contract for the supply of coal
for the use of the Provincial Govern-
ment buildings, the Court House, the
Provincial Jail at Victoria, and the
Government House was yesterday award-
ed by the Minister of Public Works
to the firm of J. Kingham & Co. The
coal contract in connection with the
year's requirements of the Vancouver
Court House and the Normal School
has been awarded to Evans, Coleman
& Evans; that for the Court House
and Provincial Jail at New West-
minster to Belyea & Co.; and that for the
hospital for the Lasane to Gilley Bros.,
Ltd.

To Illustrate Lecture on Province
An exceptionally interesting collec-
tion of one hundred lantern slides, in
colors, representative of characteristic
scenes in British Columbia and in
connection with its typical industries
has been forwarded to Mr. Ross, the
Canadian agent at Melbourne, Vic-
toria, who purposes delivering a
series of lectures on Canada and British
Columbia throughout Australia
during the Antipodean winter, begin-
ning in May. Another collection of
slides has been sent to Rev. Mr. Hen-
dry, superintendent of the Alberni In-
dustry School, who is now in Eastern
Canada, and will deliver lectures
on British Columbia in the eastern
provinces.

Kidnapped Children Home
The Denver Evening Post of the
21st ultimo contains an interesting
little story of the arrival in the Co-
lorado city of Mrs. Jessie V. Shields
and her two children, concerning
whose remarkable adventures the
Colonist ten days or more ago con-
tained the narrative. The little girls
were taken from their home at Pogosa
Springs by the father, from whom the
mother had secured a divorce, and
who had been awarded by the court
the right to visit them. He sought
and obtained permission to take them
for a holiday in Denver, and there-
upon fled with them to British Co-
lumbia, placing them in the care of a
niece and nephew residing at Chase,
a little milling town near Kamloops.
Thither the mother followed, remarry-
ing Shields in order to reclaim her
little ones, but failing in this as she
refused emphatically to regard the
second marriage as other than a mere
formality. Eventually she succeeded
in kidnapping the children, with
whom and her brother she returned
to Colorado.

New Officials on Way
Angus Smith, the recently appoint-
ed city engineer, is expected to arrive
in the city tomorrow to assume his new
duties. He is accompanied by Mrs.
Smith and two children. On his ar-
rival he will immediately tackle the
Smith's Hill reservoir job, and
submit a report to the council. An-
other matter which will engage his at-
tention will be that of the reorganiza-

Goodell's Mitre Boxes

ALL STEEL

We have these unrivalled boxes with

5 in. x 28 in. Saws } Prices \$16.50 and \$18.50
6 in. x 30 in. Saws }

Glad to have you come in and look at them. No trouble to
show goods—just a pleasure.

Drake Hardware Company

608 Yates Street

Cor. Government Street

If You Prefer Value

Given All the Time to an odd line of bait, you will try

COPAS & YOUNG

The Anti-Combine Grocers

Who Are Giving You a Square Deal in the Matter of Grocery
Prices.

FRESH ASPARAGUS—per lb.10c
NICE HARD CABBAGE—each10c
CARROTS or TURNIPS—18 pounds for25c
FINE MEALY POTATOES—per sack, 100 lbs. for \$1.35
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE—1 lb. glass jar 15c
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20 lb. sack\$1.15
OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR—per
sack\$1.80

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, per doz. 25c

CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—sack. \$1.75
OGILVIE'S ROLLED OATS—8 lb. sack.35c
INDEPENDENT or AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY
BUTTER—3 pounds for\$1.00
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP—9 cakes for25c
FINE EVAPORATED PRUNES—5 pounds for25c
LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS—very nice, 4 lbs. for. 25c
NICE NAVEL ORANGES—per doz., 35c, 25c and...10c

See Our Windows and Compare the Prices With Those
Charged by Our Competitors.

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

The Only Independent Store Corner Fort and Broad Sts.

Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery Phones 94 and 95

P.O. BOX 363 PHONE 77

LEMON GONNASON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of
Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANNING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

PLAYER-PIANO



Our stock includes the world's best
makes:

**Gerhard Heintzman
Behning
Karn
Mendelssohn**

Prices: \$650 to \$1,000

Fletcher Bros.

Western Canada's Largest Music House

1231 Government St.

Branches—Vancouver and Nanaimo.

tion of the works department and the
staff. Frank A. McDermid, of Lind-
hurst, Ont., who has been given the
position of city solicitor, is also ex-
pected to arrive here tomorrow or the
next day. He notified the council that
he would be in Victoria on or about
the 4th inst.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and
Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's
1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson
Street, Victoria.

Service at Pemberton Chapel
Divine service will be held in the
Pemberton Chapel, Royal Jubilee Hos-
pital, at 3 p.m. today. A short sacred
concert will be given after the service,
at which Mrs. J. D. Helmecken, Miss
Seaworth, Mr. Petch and Mr. B. Wil-
liams have kindly consented to take
part. These services are greatly ap-
preciated at the hospital and the choir
gladly welcome the assistance of
vocalists who can from time to time
attend and join its ranks.



Whatever is New and
Distinctive in Millinery
finds perfect expression in
our matchless showing.

The HAT SHOP

Yates St., next Merchants Bank

The Alexandra

HAIR DRESSING, FACE AND
SCALP MASSAGE, SHAMPOOING
MANICURING
Thoroughly up-to-date and hygienic
637 FORT STREET.
Phone 179

PRATT & LAMBERT

"61"
FLOOR
VARNISH
is heel-proof

—stamp on it,
you may dent
the wood but
you can't
crack the
varnish.
Neither
heavy
scoops, nor
heavy furni-
ture will crack
"61" Floor Varnish.
Water will not turn it
white.
A trial will tell you more
than we can.

Get it from



The Staneland Co., Ltd

136-840 Fort Street.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

ENJOY YOURSELVES

Be like others, get some pleasure out of life during the evenings and holidays. Own a launch of your own—trip around and get lots of fresh air. It's cheap when you own a "HINTON SPECIAL" 3 H. P.

Costs only \$300 complete and ready for the water. We can make favorable terms if you so desire.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

Hinton Electric Company, Ltd.

Government Street - Victoria, B.C.

THE MARKET THAT S ERVES YOU BEST

THE DOUGLAS MARKET

Tel. No. 1781 1423 Douglas St.

Specials

SUGAR CURED HAMS.....20c
BACON BACKS.....20c
BREAKFAST LACON.....25c
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE.....15c
HOME RENDERED LARD in 3 pound, 5 pound and 10 pound pails.

You will find this a good place to buy your meat. Goods delivered in all parts of the city.

THE DOUGLAS MARKET

Tel. No. 1781 1423 Douglas St.

THE MARKET THAT S ERVES YOU BEST

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

Capital and Reserve \$1,100,000

Temporary Offices.

1001 LANGLEY STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

This company is prepared to hold in trust properties which are to be sold in blocks or lots, and execute all necessary Deeds of Sale, Discharges, etc. Where there are several owners, and especially if any are non-resident, this obviates the difficulty of procuring the necessary signatures and greatly facilitates transactions.

EVERYTHING YOU WANT

For the Bathroom—and there are some things you haven't got. Buy them at the

Victoria Plumbing Co., 714 Yates Street

ATTENTION! WE HAVE REMOVED WE HAVE

TO OUR NEW PREMISES.

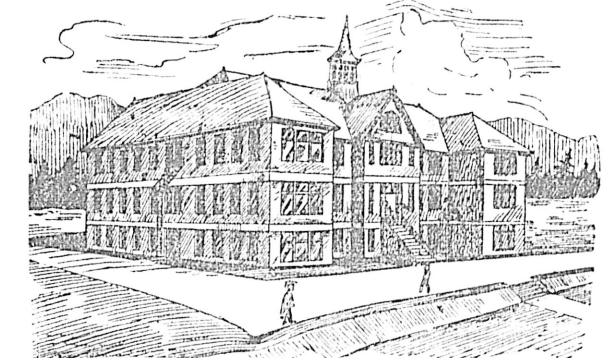
703 Yates Street. Next Merchants Bank. Where we are now prepared to cater to the needs of our old patrons and the public generally, as usual.

A. ANDERNACH & COMPANY

Jewelers, Etc.

University School

VICTORIA, B. C. FOR BOYS FOR BOYS



Summer Term Begins April 5
At 9:30 a.m.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields
in Spacious New Brick Building.

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.
Chemical Laboratory; Organized Cadet Corps; Musketry Instruction; Football and Cricket; Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

RECENT SUCCESSSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:
Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A., Cambridge.

PRINCIPALS:
R. V. Harvey, M.A., Camb., J. C. Barnacle, Esq., Lond. Univ., assisted by a resident staff of University Men.
For Prospectus Apply the Bursar.

Here and There

Mrs. Ord Marshall, who will this week visit some of the schools in Victoria, hopes to bring some of the higher classes into touch with schools of corresponding grades in England and Scotland. Her aim, as secretary of the League of Empire, is to promote emigration. The people of the Mother Country are beginning to realize how hard it is for even capable men and women to begin life over again in Canada, when they are quite unfamiliar with the conditions under which they must work. For it is workers which the League of Empire wants to send out to Canada. Mrs. Marshall's interests are in the young people. She believes that it will be good for the pupils of the old land to become friends of the boys and girls in our schools. She thinks they can learn more from the letters they receive from children of their own age than by reading books or pamphlets about Victoria and Vancouver Island.

There is scarcely a doubt that in this sense is right. The story of life in the school and in the home which a girl's letters ought to give will prepare her correspondents for the duties she must undertake should she come out here after her school life is over, and the pleasures she may hope to share. The boy's account of what goes on in the city, of his school life, and of the games he plays will arouse the interest of his chum across the ocean and make Victoria very real to him. These letters will be read at home quite as eagerly as in school.

But if the letters are to accomplish their purpose, they ought to be the spontaneous expression of the writer's thoughts and knowledge. The information given should be couched in the language of the pupil. This freedom is apt to be interfered with if it must be submitted to the teacher. A letter, to be worth much, must be a personal thing, and come fresh from the hand of the writer without correction or criticism. The first letter will, in the nature of things, be formal, but as time goes on the interest will grow and more and more information be given both consciously and unconsciously. In many cases the friendship which the League of Empire is so desirous of promoting will spring up and the men and women who are a few years' time away from Victoria will find, not strangers but old acquaintances awaiting them.

It is to be hoped both teachers and pupils will see in the plan which Mrs. Marshall advocates, an opportunity of doing valuable work for Victoria and Vancouver Island. The great need of this undeveloped island is workers. We want them now and will continue to want them for years to come. In the woods, in the mines, in the fisheries, and, above all, on the land, we need strong men and women.

We have decided that we will not allow this work to be done by the orientals, who are willing and eager to come. The very poor and the debased of the cities of Great Britain could not do it, even if they were assisted to come out. The peoples of southern and middle Europe are beginning to come and in making our streets and building our railroads, as elsewhere, there is work for them. But it is the people of our own kind, intelligent, intelligent and industrious, that we would most eagerly welcome, settle among us, to build their homes beside ours, and to send their children to school with those that come from our homes.

We hear much of the fashion of races which has gone on in the United States and which is beginning in the Middle West. But may it not be that this great island of ours may be what its climate and its natural features seem to have prepared it for, the home of Canadians proud to trace their descent from a British ancestry and bound to the mother land by the strongest of all ties, that of love? This, at least, seems to be the dream of the League of Empire, of which Mrs. Marshall hopes the children to help to fulfill.

But it must not be thought that Victoria children will gain nothing directly

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in a very short time. It not only builds her up, but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child.

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If they engage in this work. It will, in the first place, improve the compositions of the writers by causing them to compare their own letters with those of children of their own age. But what is very much more important, it will make England more than a name to them. History and geography will have an added interest to the boy or girl who hears directly from some one who lived where battles were fought, and great events happened. The glimpses caught of the hard conditions and which the writers can scarcely fail to make the hearts of the pupils at once more tender and more grateful. For these, and for other reasons, which will suggest themselves to many of the teachers, it is hoped they will give Mrs. Marshall all the aid and sympathy in their power.

"Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits" is a proverb which is apt to apply to teachers as to others. Indeed, it is doubtful if there is not in their case a special need of the stimulus which travel gives to all but the dullest of mankind. The men and women who can spend many years of constant companionship with those who are their intellectual inferiors without losing their enthusiasm and becoming dull and pedantic are rare. It is true that reading is a great and ever present resource and the greatest corrective to the tendency of self-conceit which is the temptation of many teachers. But however good our food may be, there are few of us who do not need sometimes a tonic. A week ago the Toronto teachers were taking one of these as beneficial as it is pleasant. There were three hundred of them in Boston visiting not only the schools but the museums, the picture galleries, and other places of interest. They appear to have had a delightful time. As it seems probable, the board of education of Toronto paid all or part of the expenses of the trip, the children will reap the benefit in the heightened enthusiasm and the added knowledge which the teachers will bring back from the home of culture.

There is also a large party of Manitoba teachers in England, and the Standard of Empire was, a few weeks ago, asking on their behalf the hospitality of those who owned country homes that they might become more intimately acquainted with the life of rural England. Of this it is very hard for the ordinary tourist, whose stay is short, to form any idea. The courtesy and attention of the teachers of the old land was taken for granted. But it is not in the schoolrooms that the teacher travelling gains the most valuable impressions. The Manitoba pupils, whether in city or country, will gain much from what these teachers will have to tell when they return of all that they saw and heard.

A pump maker in the city of Toronto has sounded an alarm which may well reach beyond the borders of Ontario. He says that defective wells are a great source of contamination of milk. Especially is this the case where water is found near the surface. Such wells are apt to become contaminated by the drainage, and the water is neither fit for the use of men or domestic animals. For this the water attributes in many cases the spread of epidemics of typhoid fever.

There are many places on this island where the wells are of the description referred to here. Those of us who remember the deep rock lined fern bordered wells into whose depths we could scarcely see are often surprised as the case with which the farmer finds water in some places in the country here. But unless care is taken these shallow wells are not likely to contain pure water. The drinking places of the cows, as well as the stables in which they are kept, should be carefully inspected, not less for the sake of the dairyman himself than for those who use his milk.

Does the city sanitary inspector ever examine the chimneys and other shrubs that still line many of our streets, or take a look into the empty lots? Some of these places seem to be used for the purpose of concealing old clothing for which the owners have no further use. It is not unlikely that there is a danger of infection from this source to the children who play near by. In this and in many other respects there seems to be an immediate need of a head of the health department of Victoria who will not only see that existing by-laws are rigidly enforced, but that, where necessary, new ones shall be made.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

E. A. Lawbaugh, Meridian, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brown, Alberni; J. A. McKay, Mrs. Tait, H. W. Tait, Seattle; Mr. Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jansen, San Francisco; G. F. Norton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hall, Calgary; J. P. Hall, Kamloops; J. M. Roy, Montreal; A. Bone, Seattle; H. B. Bell, Philadelphia; S. Munnell, Seattle; A. M. Eyles, New York; J. G. Pusey, Seattle; T. G. Shepherd, Vancouver; G. B. Ellison and wife, Vancouver; N. S. Williams, New York; G. Barclay, Ed. Frances, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Chemainus; H. Dalton, Montreal; Miss J. Hartley, Lethbridge; G. Armstrong, San Francisco; R. N. Farling, R. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Henderson, Miss Tony Vander, A. H. Cuthbert, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. White, Mexico; Chas. W. Bush, Nelson; C. J. Higgins, Vancouver; H. Brown, Vancouver; C. F. Holmes, Empress of India; F. Wright, D. A. Crawford, D. M. Hammonds, Vancouver; L. M. Stock, Toronto; Harry Wilson, Toronto; Mrs. Chas. Hunt, Prince Rupert; H. de M. Allan, 12-Mile Post; C. T. Tait, Vancouver.

At the Briard—

J. A. Reid, E. E. Campbell, Vancouver; G. H. Purdie, Seattle; E. S. Baron, Hamilton; S. J. McDonald, Vancouver; James Barnes, Seattle; E. J. Barnes, Seattle; Joseph. Rache, New York; Laurence, Phindon, Howard, J. Hall, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Lethbridge; Charles Goodwin, R. A. Ogilvie, Vancouver; L. V. Abbott, Seattle; J. E. Clarke, J. G. Wilson, E. Sinclair, H. R. Bechtel, A. Mott, Vancouver; J. Badlake, Seattle; John Miller, Seattle; W. E. Wilkinson, Toronto; Geo. D. Gordon, Winnipeg; E. W. Turner, Toronto; D. E. Wood, Vancouver; G. H. Snow, J. H. Reid, Vancouver; R. E. Campbell, Seattle; G. H. Purdie, Chicago; R. S. Baron, H. Amber, nadworf maduin ne Baron, A. McDonald, Jas. Barnes, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—

E. T. Judd, Salem, Ore.; Thos. H. Potts, Aberdeen, Wash.; W. W. Bork, Sydney, B. C.; H. McLeod, Vancouver; A. A. Sears, S. S. Froquis, R. Smith and wife, San Francisco; H. Bauer, Seattle; R. A. Johnson, Ottawa; Mrs. Ernest, Princess Mary, P. M. H. H. Vancouver; T. H. Wilkinson, L. D. Stevens, Nelson; A. B. Briscoe, Oak Lake, Man.; J. B. Saint, E. Stewart, Vancouver; V. Sharp and wife, Moncton; Chas. Henry Gray, Vancouver; W. W. Rush, Stewart, Miss Josie McMahon, Tacoma; F. H. Brodman, Toronto; Geo. H. Savage, Duncan; A. J. Hamilton, Melbourne.

At the Victoria—

J. A. Addison, H. Bell and wife, W. E. Miller and wife, Pete Sullivan, D. M. Lyle, F. Lande, Vancouver; J. A. Jones, Cowichan Bay; Thos. Mahoney, Winnipeg; J. N. Mills, Seattle; A. Cooper, Nanaimo; F. Rice, San Francisco; Wm. Storey, Todd Inlet; S. Osborne, Seattle; Jimmy Jenkins, Nanaimo.

THE MAILS

Vancouver and Eastern Canada:
Leave daily at midnight. Due 7 p. m. daily.

United Kingdom:
Leave daily at midnight. Due Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

United States:
Leave daily at midnight. Due daily, except Sunday, 3:30 p. m.

China and Japan:
Leave April 5. Due March 28.

Australia and New Zealand:
Leave March 25 and 31. Due April 5.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, etc.:
Leave March 23, 25.

Port Simpson, Port Essington, etc.:
Leave March 23, 25, 31. Due March 25, 27.

Clayoquot, etc.:
Leave April 1, 7, 14, 20. Due March 28, April 3, 13, 20, 28.

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Leave Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Due Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

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Fire, nearly every one in town was there.
The missing word last week was optician. Six persons guessed it.

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KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH—the best "Scotch" extant.
Per bottle \$1.25

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will never get imposed upon by dealing at the Ideal Market, for we keep nothing but the best of meats. All tender, fresh and of that fine flavor as only choice meats have. Our steaks, chops, roasts, etc., are as good as those served at the White House, or at the table of H. R. H. King Edward VII.

Good Roast Beef, lb. 10
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Shoulders Mutton, lb. 12 1/2
Roasts Veal, lb. 1 1/2 and 15

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Per Bottle \$1.25

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PANTAGES WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 4TH

GREAT DOUBLE SHOW

Last week of the popular Hunt Musical Comedy Co.
"THE MAN FROM KOKOMO"
The funniest musical creation ever pre sented, and
LILLIAN DOON, THE MYSTIC MAID
The mind-reading wonder of the Century. Prices Not Advanced.

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WEEK APRIL 4th.
Many a laugh awaits you here
WALTER LEROY & CLAYTON-Florence
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MAX YORIE'S DOGS
Cleverest canine feature in vaudeville.
A treat for music lovers
NEWELL AND NIBLO
Instrumentalists of international renown
HUNTER WILSON-Pearson EFFIE
In a refreshing dancing oddity.
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Yates Street, just below Government St.
PROGRAM MONDAY AND TUESDAY
"His Last Burglary."
Stealing a baby, the grieving mother and the reform of the burglar (it's a biography).
"Farmer's Treasure."
"Branch of Promise."
"In the Sultan's Power."
A picture that will interest the word, come and see what you read about.
Illustrated Song.
"A Little Ray of Sunshine Follows Each Dark Cloud."
Continuous performance, 2, 5:30; 7, 11. Admission 10c.

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Direct attention to their spring showing of

Men's Hats, Suits, and Ladies' and Men's Gloves

VISITORS WIN HOCKEY MATCH

Vancouver Defeats Garrison in Deciding Game of B. C. League by Four Goals to Three

FAST FORWARDS ON MAINLAND ELEVEN

Match Produces Fast and Clean Exhibition—Good Defence Work on Both Sides of the Game

The Vancouver hockey team defeated the Garrison eleven at the Work Point grounds yesterday afternoon by 4 goals to 3, and has won the Prior trophy emblematic of the championship of British Columbia. The Vancouver players have now fulfilled the schedule of games in the B. C. Hockey League, and their aggregate of points cannot be tied or beaten.

Yesterday's game was very closely fought out, as the score indicates. The eleven were well balanced, but the visitors had a faster forward line than their opponents and to this fact their victory was due. The scoring was opened by Garrison, when, early in the first half, Provins, the inside left, netted the ball for his side. Vancouver equalized shortly afterwards. The third goal came from the Garrison side, but before the half time whistle had blown Vancouver had equalized, the score standing 2 goals all at the interval.

Early in the second half, Maitland, one of the Vancouver forwards, was knocked out for several minutes, thus giving the visiting players, who were not in the best of training, a breathing spell. On the resumption of the game, Vancouver registered two more goals. The last twenty minutes of play saw the Garrison attacking strongly, but the defence work of the Vancouverites was very keen, and the soldiers were only able to net one more goal.

The scorers on the winning side were: Barwick (1), Rhodes (1), Deane (1) and Ross (1). For Garrison Provins was responsible for two goals, the third being registered by Thomas. All the forward line of the visitors played well, their combination being superior to that of the home team. Maitland and Stevens, their full backs, were also very good, while the half back line gave a stout exhibition.

On the Garrison side Provins was the star of the forward line. All the backs were good, and had the eleven had a faster forward line the result would probably have been different.

The game was characterized by good clean play, the best of spirits being evinced by the opposing teams. The ground was in fine condition, although weather conditions were somewhat unpleasant. The refereeing of H. and R. Gillespie was excellent.

Only one game remains to be played in the B. C. Hockey League, that between Victoria and Garrison, and the result cannot affect Vancouver's position at the head of affairs. This last match is unlikely to be played as the Victoria hockey team has practically disbanded for the season. Throughout the season the Garrison players have given a sturdy exhibition of the game, and are to be commiserated with on their inability to win yesterday's match, and with it the championship of the province.

The standing of the B. C. Hockey League is as follows:

	Pt.	W.	L.	Dr.	Pts.
Vancouver	6	4	1	1	9
Garrison	5	2	2	1	7
N. Vancouver	6	2	3	1	5
N. Victoria	5	1	3	1	3

Amateur Fencing Championship
A competition under the Amateur Fencing Association rules will be held on April 14th, in the Pipers Hall, 1168 Seymour street, Vancouver, for the amateur foil and epee championships of British Columbia, and an open amateur competition for sabre.
Competitors should send their names to Mr. J. E. Parr, 570 Granville street, Vancouver, on or before April 6th, or may enter at the headquarters of the Outpost Fencing Club, 1168 Seymour street, on Thursday evenings. Com-

petitors will be furnished with copies of the A.F.A. rules and the regulations governing this competition. Preliminary for local competitors will be fought for on the 6th April in the Pipers Hall. Out of town competitors are requested to be at the hall not later than 7:30 p.m. on the 14th April.

Juniors Also
The Beacon Hill ball team, which won much honor in that line of sport last year, will hold its initial practice at the park this morning, commencing at 10 a.m. All old, as well as new, comers are welcome to join the practice, so that it will be possible to get a line on the material that will be on hand this season. This team will, of course, be contenders for the city league championship again this year.

TRAVIS AGAIN WINS THE TITLE

PINEHURST, N.C., April 2—Walter J. Travis, of Garden City, L.I., winner of the British Championship in 1904 and the American amateur championship for a number of years, defeated W. R. Tuckerman of Chevy Chase, Md., in today's 36-hole final round for the golf championship trophy in the tenth annual United North and South amateur golf championship, five up and four to play. His total was 147 for the day's play.

Scotland Wins
LONDON, April 2—Score in International football match: Scotland 2, England nil.

O'Brien Willing.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2—O'Brien, of this city, announced tonight that he has accepted an offer to fight Al Kaufman six rounds at the Athletic Club, Pittsburgh, on April 21. O'Brien said that Kaufman is forty pounds heavier than he is, and that if Kaufman accepts he will get into immediate training.

North Ward Athletic Assoc. Meeting
A meeting of the North Ward Athletic Association will be held next Wednesday evening when considerable business will be transacted. It is the intention to wind up the winter season's affairs and to prepare for the summer. A large attendance is expected.

Papke Returns Home
NEW YORK, April 2—Bill Papke, the prize fighter, unable to get on a fight with European pugilists, came back to this country today on the steamer Lorraine. Papke said he had heard reports that he could get a match with Stanley Ketchel for the middleweight title soon. On his way to California he will stop at his home at Kewanee, Illinois.

Regiment Beat Cloverdale.
On Friday evening the Fifth Regiment basketball team defeated the Cloverdale team in an inter-middle league match by the score of 17 to 8. Although the game had no effect on the league championship it was keenly contested. Blount was the best of the winners, his spectacular work being quite a revelation to the large crowd of spectators which jammed out to witness the match.

AT HALF TIME

The fishing season in Washington State opened yesterday. Newspaper accounts give the impression that just as much interest is taken in the event there as in British Columbia. Thousands flocked to the different rivers and resorts.

Vancouver takes the hockey championship. Naturally the Tommies are not feeling joyful. To make such a splendid run for the silver and then have it snatched away at the eleventh hour is rather hard. However, the soldiers have the consolation of the knowledge that they made the Mainlanders travel and that, to win, they had to bring the very cream of their association here for the contest.

TRENCH'S REMEDY FOR EPILEPSY AND FITS

IMPORTANT NOTICE
A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.
REDUCTION IN PRICE
This important change permits of prices being reduced to those prevailing in Europe, namely:—Full package, \$12.00; half do., \$6.50; quarter do., \$3.75; postage and express charges extra.
THE ONLY CANADIAN AND U.S. AGENTS
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED
107 ST. JAMES' CHAMBERS, TORONTO
Pamphlet mailed free on application.
Beware of spurious imitations. All packages of Trench's Remedy must bear our trademark seal in unbroken condition on each end.

EMPRESS DEFEATS WARDS BY GOAL

Splendid Exhibition of Soccer Yesterday—Afternoon at the Beacon Hill Grounds—Champs Minus Best Men

The Empress Athletic Club has its revenge.
In an exhibition match between the Empress and North Ward soccer teams, played yesterday afternoon at the Beacon Hill grounds, the former was successful by a score of 2 to 1.
While the winners put up a splendid game and are fully entitled to the honor, yet in fairness to the Wards, the lads who handed defeat to Victoria West's eleven, the champions of the local senior league, it must be explained that they did not have their regular line-up on the field. But six of the men who took the Wards into camp were in the game, the vacancies being filled by substitutes taken from the membership of different local clubs.

Another feature of the contest was the absence of any disagreeable personal differences. On the last occasion these two came together the crowd was treated to something other than football. Several boxing matches took place, one being between the referee and one of the Empress lads. There was nothing of this character to mar the engagement. The boys played clean, fast soccer, and beyond a question, as the eleven lined up, the better of the two carried off the palm.

Still, it was close throughout. The spectators were kept guessing. In the first half the eleven fought for a long time without anything happening. There were attacks on both goals, but always the full-backs managed to relieve before any scoring took place. Finally, within a few minutes of the blowing of the whistle, the Empress forwards found their chance. They came in with a rush, and a splendidly directed shot found a resting-place in the net.

With a handicap of one goal the Wards went into the second period with a little more zeal and evident determination. They carried the play into their opponents' territory and kept it there, shooting frequently but without avail. The rush, however, soon quieted. The Empress eleven recovered and began to take a share in the aggressive tactics. Play turned like this for a short time and then things began to happen. First, the Empress scored a second, and then the Wards, rendered somewhat desperate, retaliated in kind. The game ended without any further tallying.

SWEDEN WINS THE MARATHON DERBY

St. Yves Record Broken in the Great Race Held at New York Yesterday—Crowley An Irishman, Second

NEW YORK, April 2—Gustaf Ljungstrom, of Sweden, proved today that he is the best long-distance runner on this side of the Atlantic by winning the second professional Marathon Derby at the Polo grounds. He won with a breezy rush by a third of a mile from James Crowley, the Irish Marathon racer, in 2:34.06 2-5. This beats the record made by the Frenchman St. Yves, over the same course a year ago by 6 minutes 45 1-5 seconds. Thure Johansen, another American, took third, five hundred yards behind Crowley, with Ted Crooks, an American, fourth. The other two survivors, Fred Meadows, of Canada, and John Hayes, of this city, who won the amateur Marathon in London two years ago, were badly distanced. Ljungstrom, on the form that he has shown in recent long distance contests, was the choice, but Hans Holmes was looked upon as being his most dangerous rival.
Holmes cut out the pace from the start, and before he had gone many miles he led by three hundred yards. This advantage he held up to the 15th mile, breaking the track record of St. Yves and Shrubbs up to that distance. Then Ljungstrom passed him after a

MINISTER AND ZAM-BUK

Cured Him of a Bad Sore Which Defied All Other Remedies For Two Years

Rev. Charles E. Stafford, of Bridgeburg, Ont., says: "I had been much troubled for over two years with a sore on my left cheek. I tried all kinds of salves and lotions, but nothing I procured seemed to have the least effect towards healing the sore. Hearing of Zam-Buk, I decided to give it a trial, and see if it would bring about a cure, as so many other things had failed. I purchased a supply and commenced with the treatment. After several applications, to my great joy, Zam-Buk has effected what for two years I tried in vain to bring about—a complete cure."

Case after case could be quoted, in which, as in the above instance, Zam-Buk has worked cures when everything else tried had failed. There is a reason for this. Away back in the days of Roman gladiators, secret balms were used for the healing of cuts and injuries sustained in the arena and in battle. Then came a period during which external balms were neglected, followed by a period in which all the salves and embrocations had as their base animal fats and oils. Zam-Buk marks a new epoch. It is absolutely devoid of all animal fats, all mineral coloring matter and is composed entirely of rich medicinal herbal extracts.

Skin diseases, such as eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, and psoriasis, are speedily overcome by it. For piles it is fine!—easing the pain and inflammation, and hastening a cure. It also cures burns, scalds, cuts, ulcers, children's sores and eruptions, blood-poisoning, scratches, and wounds of various kinds. All druggists and stores sell at 50c a box, or post free, for price, from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

wonderful sprint. Holmes kept on bravely, but his running shoes proved his undoing, and he had to quit after passing the 21 mile mark. His feet were bleeding when he stopped, and he had to be assisted off the field.

During the last five miles Ljungstrom simply loped ahead of the others and made a brilliant spurt at the finish, and seemed strong enough to go twice the distance. Matt Maloney, who was trailing from the start, retired after going fifteen miles, and Umberto Blaisie, of Italy, was carried to the dressing room after negotiating 18 miles. He had fallen twice from exhaustion, and his trainers bore him protesting, off the field.

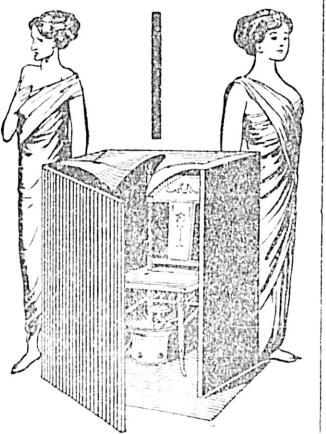
Percy Sollen, of Toronto, who was a prominent factor for 12 miles, dropped out after Holmes retired. Crowley ran a game, plodding race, and both he and Johnson finished under the time made by St. Yves last year. Crook and Meadows got fourth and fifth shares of the prize money. Hayes finished sixth, many laps behind.

The track measured six laps to the mile and was in fine condition. About 16,000 persons saw the contest. The weather was splendid. Following is the order of the finish of the first five men, with the official time: Gustaf Ljungstrom, Sweden, 2:34:06 2-5; Jim Crowley, Ireland, 2:37:08; Thure Johansen, Sweden, 2:38:38 4-5; Ted Crook, United States, 2:47:34; Fred Meadows, Canada, 2:49:12 2-5.

Startling Cure for Run Down Nerves

Robinson Thermal or "Turkish" Bath at Home, Costing but a Few Cents Produces Astonishing Results.

Druggist Treatment Proves Revelation in Treatment of Many Diseases.



One Robinson Thermal or Turkish Bath for those of weakened vitality will do more good in a half hour than three months' vacation at a famous resort more than can be expected from any drug in the world.

Many startling results have been produced by the use of the Robinson Thermal Bath. It is revolutionizing the treatment of diseased and prominent phisians are abandoning drugs in many cases for this new treatment. Those who have tried them are astonished at the change in their condition.

The intense exquisite feeling of happiness, strength and mental clearness which results are impossible to express in words.

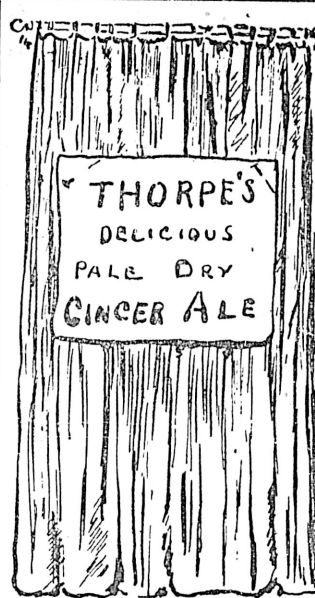
Open up the pores and the change seems almost miraculous; nerves are strengthened at once, kidneys get well; eczema, pimples and skin diseases vanish; bad colds, lumbago, rheumatism, dyspepsia, throat and lung trouble, indigestion and constipation disappear, as though some wonderful force had lifted them away.

Every man or woman can now have a Robinson Thermal Bath at home, at a cost of but a few cents, and without trouble.

This can be done only by the Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet which is a model of ingenuity. No matter what the size of your purse, you can have one of these cabinets.

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinets are now being exhibited, and are on sale at the Victoria Dispensary. Ask the dealer also for their great book, "The Philosophy of Health and Beauty." The regular price is \$2.00, but you can get one free for a limited time.

Don't pass another day without seeing these cabinets. If you cannot go yourself, send your name and address today to the ROBINSON BATH CO., Suite 71, Snowflake Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, for full illustrated information, free.



Smoke the Silver Tip Cigar

Made of clear Havana filler. Its the best cigar on the market.

Office and Factory, 1046 MASON STREET.

New Carriage Factory

And General Black-Smithing Shop
The undersigned having leased the premises at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets, will conduct a Carriage and General Blacksmithing Business at the above address.

Having had a lengthy and varied experience with the Victoria Transfer Co., and other good concerns, we feel certain that we can give every satisfaction to our patrons at reasonable rates.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

CHAFE & JONES
Cor Fort and Blanchard Sts

Manager of Press Service
TORONTO, April 2.—A. C. Batter, news editor of the Toronto News, has been appointed managing editor of the British and Colonial Press Service, with headquarters here.

Condition of Marie Corelli
LONDON, April 2.—Marie Corelli, the novelist, rallied slightly today after passing through the worst night she has experienced since first she was stricken with pneumonia. Her physicians declared that her condition is not as favorable today as it was yesterday, but that they have hopes that she will continue to rally.

This is going some. "A day or two ago Jimmy Jackson brought to town a lake trout which weighed 27 pounds. The fish was caught at Trout lake, about twelve miles from Whitehorse. Jimmy says there is hilly trout in the lake."—Exchange.

The Victoria Baseball club has applied for a sanction to meet the Seattle and Vancouver league nines in exhibition matches this month. The local "A. A. A." couldn't grant it. The matter has been referred to the central organization. It is to be hoped that the constitution can be interpreted to allow Manager Wattedt his way in this. It can do no harm and would mean a lot to the local Colts.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Local Household, a bag	\$ 2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	2.00
Royal Standard, a bag	2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	2.00
Robin Hood, per sack	2.00
Calgary, a bag	1.75
Snake Brand, a bag	1.85
Buffed Snow, per sack	1.75
Three Star, per sack	1.80
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
Feedstuffs.	
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.10
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.05
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.05
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	20.00
Hay, prairie	16.00
Eggs.	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.40
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.30
Chickens, per lb.	.20
Newmarket, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter.	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.35
Chitwick Creamery, per lb.	.30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.30
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.30
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.30
Salt Spring Ice Creamery, lb.	.30
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.08
Mutton, per lb.	.12
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.18
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Chickens, per lb.	.12
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20
Hams, per lb.	.15
Vegetables.	
Onions, 6 lbs for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Parsley, per bunch	.05

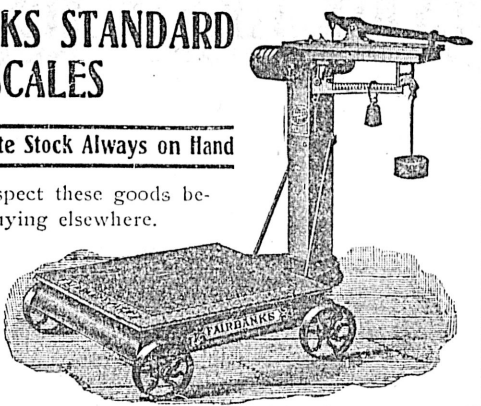
FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES

A Very Complete Stock Always on Hand

Call and inspect these goods before buying elsewhere.

F. G. PRIOR & CO., LD. LY.

Sole Agents for Victoria, B. C.



TIME TO BUY A NEW HAT

Our stock is at its best, replete with all the latest and most becoming shapes of the world's greatest manufacturers. Prices popular:—

Soft Felt Hats, very latest American blocks, newest shades. \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00
J. B. Stetson's New Blocks, universally becoming and the acme of wear and style..... \$4.50
Christy's Stiff Hats, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00
Boys' Soft Felt Hats, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50

W. G. CAMERON, The Cash Clothier
551 JOHNSON STREET

Roller Skates for Boys and Girls

No end of enjoyable, healthful fun for the kiddies with these. Another shipment just arrived. Glad to have you see them.

J. R. COLLISTER

Successors to John Barnsley & Co. Tel. 663
Gunsmiths, etc. 1321 Government Street

See Our Big Ad. on Page 18

For Bicycles, Sporting Goods, etc., etc.

PEDEN BROS.

920 Government Street. Opposite Weiler Bros.

ASHCROFT THE GATEWAY

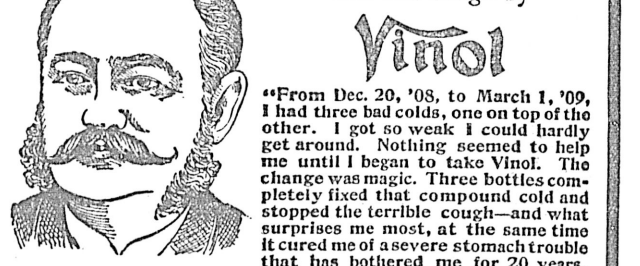
To Fort George and Northern British Columbia
Ashcroft to Fort George, Three Days
NAVIGATION OPENS ON MAY FIRST.

FORT GEORGE, the coming City on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. ASHCROFT on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the only practical route to the Interior of Northern British Columbia.

Write for particulars to the
Ashcroft-Fort George Business League
J. A. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

WARREN TOPPAN, Lynn, Mass.

Cured of severe compound cold and cough by



Vinol
"From Dec. 20, '08, to March 1, '09, I had three bad colds, one on top of the other. I got so weak I could hardly get around. Nothing seemed to help me until I began to take Vinol. The change was magic. Three bottles completely fixed that compound cold and stopped the terrible cough—and what surprised me most, at the same time it cured me of a severe stomach trouble that has bothered me for 20 years."

Vinol is certainly a wonderful medicine."

Mr. Toppan is one of Lynn's most prominent and highly respected merchants, whose word is as good as his bond.

The reason Vinol is so successful in such cases is because it contains the two most world-famed tonics—the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron.

Your Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied.

D. E. CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST

Let Us Estimate on Your WIRING, ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

ETC., ETC.
Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD
728 YATES ST. PHONE 643.

A new store. New stock—

An old firm, well established in the confidence of Victorians.

Wall Paper

From the best manufacturers, foreign and domestic, we have selected the most handsome designs and stock which will beautify any home in this city.

They will appeal to your taste!

Ingrains, panelings, moire effects, tapestry effects, and handsome borders in all widths constitute our stock.

In the art of interior decorating we have the materials, ability and facilities to execute all kinds of work with neatness and despatch.

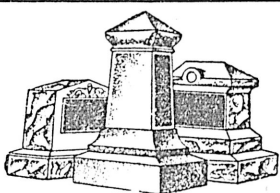
Sign Work

This is our specialty. Business signs in all forms. Attractive, strong, and absolutely indispensable to business.

See us about one at once!

C. H. Tite & Co.

620 Johnson St. - Victoria.



MORTIMER'S

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS

715 Broughton and 729 Courtenay Sts.,
Victoria, B. C. Phone L-959.
Lath and Cemetery Work a Specialty.
Strict Attention to Outside Orders.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

School, Chase.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Schoolhouse at Chase, B. C." will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to and including the 12th day of April, 1910, for the erection and completion of a two-room frame schoolhouse at Chase, B. C.

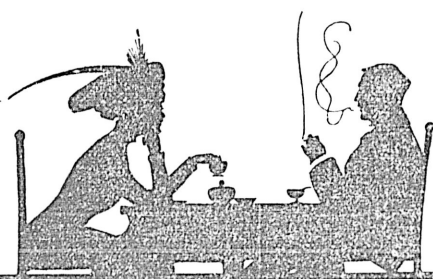
Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 21st day of March, 1910, at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops, the office of the Secretary of the School Board, James A. Graham, Esq., Chase, B. C., and at the Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 18th March, 1910.



"Do You Object to My Smoking, Madame?"

"Not if Your Cigarettes Are TUCKETT'S."

Even if you've acquired a taste for inferior cigarettes, consideration for those about you should prompt the endeavor to find a brand that will prove inoffensive to your friends.



Aroma is a fairly true indication of cigarette quality, and the comparatively sensitive nostrils of the fair sex furnish a particularly accurate guide to the real worth of a cigarette.

If you have lost the power to discriminate in cigarettes, let your wife or your sister have a say in the matter. It's safe betting the choice will rest on TUCKETT'S.

TUCKETT'S "CLUB" CIGARETTES—made from an exquisite blend of Virginia leaf. 15c. a package of 10.
TUCKETT'S "T & B" CIGARETTES—for the man who likes a full-flavored Virginia. 10c. a package of 10.
TUCKETT'S "SPECIALS"—made from a mild Turkish leaf, rich in flavor and aroma. 15c. a package of 10.

HOSPITAL FOR NEW WESTMINSTER

Provincial Government to Erect Structure Capable of Indefinite Expansion at a Cost of \$75,000

The plans for the new Royal Columbian Hospital at New Westminster, to be built by the provincial government, have been approved by the board of directors of the institution. The structure, which will be erected on the site of the present hospital, will cost \$75,000, standing on an ideal site in 20 acres of ground which slopes away to the banks of the Fraser. The accommodation will provide for 96 beds, but the hospital will be so built that it can be added to at any time, and it is probable that eventually it will be capable of holding 400 patients. It will be built of red brick and stone, with slate roofs, the entire edifice being fireproof.

Plans were submitted in competition and were adjudicated upon by E. M. Rattenbury, local architect. The successful design calls for a capital and convenient arrangement of plan, well lighted, well ventilated, easy of administration, and capable of indefinite expansion. The exits of an arrangement whereby every department of the hospital are under the same roof, and so have more or less atmospheric communication, will be obtained in the present structure. The medical and surgical wards, respectively, are self-contained and isolated from each other. The operating room is perfectly independent and in a northern position. The same features apply to the nurses' rooms.

Natural ventilation will be used in the new hospital, Tobin's, or similar fresh air lalets and Boyle's self-acting exhaust ventilators being employed. This system, while requiring a little more attention, will ensure a purer air supply than any of the artificial systems in vogue in the east.

Construction work will be commenced immediately on the new hospital, and it will be ready for occupation before the end of the present year.

CANADIAN GREETINGS TO AGNES WESTON

The "Mother" of the British Navy of today.

Wherever the white ensign of the British Navy flies, kind expressions will be heard today from all parts of the ship towards Miss Agnes Weston, who attained her seventy-fifth birthday, for many years the men in the service have honored her with the title of "Mother" Weston, owing to her extraordinary work for the welfare of the Bluejacket. Miss Weston has devoted her whole life, and a considerable private fortune to the provision of institutes for men of the navy, which are now known as Royal Naval Hostels. Properties to the value of over \$1,250,000 have been secured at Portsmouth and Devonport for these purposes, owing to her efforts, and the moral uplift among the men has been remarkable. In her autobiography, recently published, Miss Weston expressed the hope to continue her labors for some years. The Canadian branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Toronto, has sent the following message of greeting, signed by representatives of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian bodies and its officers:

Toronto, March 10, 1910.

To Miss Agnes Weston, Portsmouth, England, Founder of the Royal Sailors' Hostels for the Men of the British Navy:

Madam.—On the occasion of your 75th birthday, we unite with all kindred societies to congratulate you upon your great life-work for sailors; and to express our thanks to Almighty God for His blessing upon your vast enterprises. As officers of the very youngest of Sailor Society organizations—the Canadian Branch of the B. and F. S. S., now in course of formation—we are inspired by your noble labors, and would emulate the enthusiasm of your wholehearted devotion. We are seeking to awaken the conscience of the church and the nation in this great dominion to an adequate interest in the welfare of the men of the sea.

Trusting the Great Master of Ocean and Wind and Tide will give you a continuance of His Own Presence and guidance, keeping you at the helm, with clear eye, firm hand and brave heart as of yore.

We are, madam, ever faithfully yours, Charles Ottawa, Ottawa, vice-pres.; Samuel Lyle, Hamilton, vice-pres.; A. Carmichael, Toronto, vice-pres.; W. E. Morton, Toronto, vice-pres.; E. Morrison Hill, Montreal, vice-pres.; M. S. L. Riches, hon. treasurer; Alfred Hall, secretary.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Entries for the daffodil and spring flower show, to be given under the auspices of the King's Daughters at the Empress Hotel on Monday, April 11th, should be sent in during the coming week to Mrs. Henry Croft, Mount Adelaide, Esquimalt Road; Mrs. R. B. McMicking, Kingston street; or to Mrs. Hasell, at the Alexandra Club.

The school competition for the best collection of wild flowers, named, will doubtless command much attention. The prizes given for this are very excellent and are presented by Mrs. Richard McBride, Mrs. Gordon Hunter and Mrs. Henry Croft.

Miss Carr will give a beautiful hand-painted vase for the best floral design for table decoration, and there will be a prize for each individual entry, according to the classes notified in the prize list.

Prizes have been already promised by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. T. W. Paterson, Mrs. Duismuir, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, Mrs. Richard Jones and Mr. H. E. Newton.

The Bear River Canyon Mining Company, Ltd.

OF

Portland Canal, British Columbia

(Non-Personal Liability)

Capital \$500,000, Divided Into 500,000 Shares of One Dollar par value

BARRISTERS.

Pooley, Luxton and Pooley

Victoria, B. C.

BANKERS.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Victoria, B. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. G. Howard Potts

Broker

Victoria, B. C.

Henry B. Thomson, M. P. P., of Turner, Beeton & Co.,

Victoria, B. C.

Henry A. Bulwer,

of M. Des Brisay & Co.,

Victoria, B. C.

Robert H. Pooley

Barrister

Victoria, B. C.

R. G. Monteith

Broker

Victoria, B. C.

For the purpose of development work we are offering for the Company a small issue of Treasury Stock at Thirty Cents per Share

Situated at the canyon on Bear River, twelve miles from Stewart, one and a half miles from the Red Cliff mines, with the promised railroad being built by D. D. Mann passing close to the tunnel mouth, this property, comprising eight valuable claims, all of which return high assays, is looked upon as one of excellent promise.

For shares or further particulars apply to

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

Brokers for the company.

14-16 Mahon Building

1114 Government Street

Smart Spring Suits

ON DISPLAY, MONDAY

AT THE

Proper Clothes Shop

April started off with an increasing demand for our PROPER CLOTHES Specialties at—

\$15.00

\$20.00

\$25.00

SATURDAY'S BUSINESS surpassed our expectations—why? Because we are showing the kind of clothes the particular men are after.—Clothes that have character and style not found in other makes.

If you desire to be correctly dressed and properly fitted inspect our spring showing of Proper Clothes on Monday.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS—THEY TALK.



811-813 GOVERNMENT STREET.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Subscribe for The Colonist

Subscribe for THE COLONIST. Advertise in THE COLONIST. Subscribe for THE COLONIST.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

18 Acres, \$1500 Per Acre—Inside City Limits

We have for immediate disposal 18 acres of residential property inside the city limits, subdivided into half acre lots.

This most desirable property commands a magnificent and uninterrupted view. \$2,500 cash, balance on easy semi-annual payments at 7 per cent. Without exaggeration this is really a rare opportunity for the man or woman with \$2,500. Just think of the possible profits on this land within the next two years—not five—Call at this office tomorrow.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, 34 acre, with trackage on the E. & N. railway, with 5 room cottage, brick foundation, good orchard and shrubbery. Fronts on two streets. Price \$4,200. \$1,500 cash, balance in 2 years at 7 per cent.

ACREAGE
B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY
ACREAGE

Houses to Rent

823 NORTH PARK STREET, good five-room cottage, modern, close in	\$11.00
"MAPLEHURST" BLANCHARD STREET, large two-story dwelling of 12 rooms	35.00
1255 JOHNSON STREET, good cottage of five-rooms, bath and pantry	20.00
205 BELLEVILLE STREET, cottage of six rooms bath and pantry, modern	30.00
7 REBECCA STREET, four-room cottage, modern, close in	8.50
1312 STANLEY AVENUE, well situated seven-room bungalow, modern close to school	25.00
1113 PANDORA AVENUE, five-room cottage, all modern conveniences, close in	20.00
47 BOYD STREET, nice cottage, of five rooms and two lots on corner	22.50
1216 QUADRA STREET, good 1½ storey residence of six rooms, modern	13.00
148 SOUTH TURNER STREET, splendid bungalow of nine rooms, modern close in	35.00
430 DALLAS ROAD large two storey modern dwelling of 8 rooms furnace, etc.	40.00
312 DALLAS ROAD large modern two storey dwelling of 10 rooms, furnace, etc.	50.00
779 MARKET STREET, two storey modern dwelling of eight rooms, will lease	22.00

Furnished

642 DALLAS ROAD, six-room 1½ storey bungalow facing the sea, thoroughly modern close to the car line, well furnished	65.00
120 PAKINGTON STREET, well furnished two storey dwelling of eight rooms, close to the Beacon hill park at	60.00

Stores

We have several small offices to rent in the building adjoining the Merchants Bank on Yates St. Full particulars on inquiry.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written. Stores and Offices to Rent.

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

Furnished House, 6 Rooms \$45 Per Month

This house is very cosily furnished, just beside Craigdarroch, on Fort Street. Has drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas range, steel wood range, telephone, electric light, sewer, etc. Just one block from car line and school. Grounds nicely arranged with flowers, vines, trees, etc.

FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH

PEMBERTON & SON - 614 Fort Street

Apply at above address for Suites in New October Mansion (corner Cook and Fort Streets), where plans may be seen.

To Rent—Five Room Cottage

With all conveniences, standing on 3¼ acres of garden, all under cultivation. Young orchard, a large number of strawberry plants and small fruits. Just off Monterey Avenue and within five minutes of Oak Bay car line. The rent is \$25.00 per month and considering the value of the property it is only a mere acknowledgment. This property will only be rented on condition that the garden is properly kept up.

GRANT & LINEHAM

F.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES { LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

CHOICE BUYS

Fort St., 30x120, between Blanchard and Quadra.
Yates St., 60x120, between Vancouver and Cook.
Subdivision cornering on Cook and Bay, best residential buys in city.
Lots in an orchard lately subdivided, just off Douglas st. car line.
Store and Cottage, Government St., producing 13½ per cent. Don't miss this opportunity.

EARTH TRUSTS LIMITED
ROOM 5, 707 1-2 YATES STREET

Cedar Hill Road

Five and half acres with good six-roomed bungalow, stable and chicken houses, good water, 33 fruit trees, \$7,350 one-third cash.

Harman & Appleton
534 Yates Street
Next S. Leiser & Co.

ESQUIMALT

Come in and let us show you our list of Esquimalt Property before buying. We have some of the best buys out there.

WANTED

About three acres on or near the waterfront in Esquimalt.

Wm. MONTEITH
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE
Chancery Chambers 1218 Langley St.

Pandora Street

60 feet, next to Douglas, running through to Cormorant, fronting on both streets, income bearing. This property is within 200 feet of the City Hall and is cheap at the price of \$25,000. Easy terms.

R. B. PUNNETT
Estate Agents, Stocks, Insurance, Etc.
Telephone 1119, P. O. Drawer 785
Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

CORNER MOSS AND FAIRFIELD ROAD

Opposite new Public School, fine high lot, no rock, uninterrupted view of Olympian Mountains and Straits—163 feet on Fairfield Road and 130 feet on Moss Street. Will make three large lots. Price, on terms \$3,500

APPLY: THE OWNER—

A. G. SARGISON

Promis Block, Victoria, B.C.

P.O. Box 715

CAMOSUN STREET

Six Room Bungalow, all modern conveniences, cement foundation, large basement \$3,100

FELTHAM ROAD.

Fine Ready-Made Home, with 5 acres \$6,700

VICTORIA WEST.

Large Brick House, with about ½ acre abutting on railway \$4,000

HARBINGER AVENUE.

Lot 50 x 120. \$500 cash, balance easy..... \$1250

SHAWNIGAN

60 Acres on Mill Bay Road, 1½ miles from Lake, 2 miles from Sea, nearly 7 acres cleared and under cultivation. A good place for anyone starting. Implements, rough house, barn, and 8 to 10 tons of hay go with property. Price \$3,000
Half cash, balance 12 months, at 5 per cent. On completion of Mill Bay Road this year, this property is bound to enhance in value.

BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

Phone 1092.

P. O. Box 336

CHEAP HOMES

Harriett road, cottage, 4 rooms, lot 62x112 \$1200; \$300 cash, balance monthly.

Rudlin St.—Close in, cottage, 4 rooms, modern, lot 60x120, \$1800; easy terms.

Oak Bay Ave., new house, 6 rooms all modern, full basement and furnace, 2 lots, 50x110 each, \$3650; terms.

The North West Real Estate Co

706 Yates St. Tel. 640.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

CADBORO BAY PARK

THIS IS AN IDEAL SPOT FOR A SUBURBAN HOME

We have a block of 13 acres which we can deliver for a few days only at \$300 per acre, on easy terms. Good soil and well sheltered.

This is close to the Uplands Farm subdivision and therefore within easy access to proposed car line extension.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF STEWART LOTS

R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd.

Successor to Robert Ward & Co., Limited.

Temple Building.

521 Fort Street

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

ESQUIMALT IS MOVING

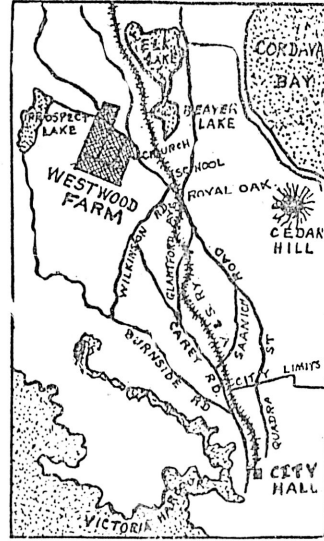
WATERFRONTS

2¼ ACRES, on pretty bay fronting south and east, close to tram. Price, per acre\$3,000
 1¼ ACRES, with south outlook, fronts two roads. Price\$3,500
 1 ACRE, on elevated wooded slope, faces mountains. Price\$3,500

2 ACRES, Lampson Street, splendid high class residential property.
 16 LOTS, between Constance and Admiral's Road. Price, each\$350
 Very Easy Terms.
 8 LOTS, corner Juno and Fraser Streets. Prices from \$400 to \$500, on very easy terms.

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 30 **R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS** Established 1890
 620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.



Westwood Farm

Is situated about 6 miles from Victoria, in a fine, sunny location, main road running through property, close to Victoria & Sydney Railway. School and Church close too.

Good Land

Subdivided into 8, 10 and 20-acre blocks.

\$125 to \$200 per Acre

Terms, ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government St.

Clive Place, Oak Bay

In oak studded subdivision, 11-roomed House, commanding a peerless view. Price \$11,000 or the choice of just a few lovely building sites facing on private driveway. For all further information, apply to exclusively—

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate Insurance

Cor Broughton and Langley Streets

Phone 1518

Yesterday's Snap Sold. Here's Another, Act Quick!

Two-storey House and Stable in James Bay, desirable locality, for quick sale, only \$3,000. Terms.

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

GOOD HOME ON EASY TERMS

\$650 Cash and \$3000 per month (no interest) buys a New 7 Room, Storey and a Half House, on Stone Foundation, with deep basement. Lot is 60 x 135. House is located on a nice boulevard street, and is on the north side, close to car line.

Price is \$3700

Let us show you this, as we are sure it will suit.

Currie & Power

1214 Douglas Street.
 Phone 1466.

Dairy Farms

160 Acres, to cleared, under cultivation, rich black loam, about \$2000 stock, implements, etc. house and outbuildings \$8,500. One mile from rail, easy terms.
 160 Acres, 20 cultivated, good buildings, orchard, \$5,250.
 Sea frontage, subdivided in 11, 12, 14 and 20 acre blocks, black soil, partly cleared, 1 mile from rail, store, P. O. school, hotel, \$100 per acre; very easy terms.

HICKEY & ALLIN

PARKVILLE, P. O.
 VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

11 Acres, all cleared, in good cultivation, with a new 6-room cottage, well-built and painted and papered; large barn; chicken house; water piped over garden and chicken yard. Price\$5,250
 6 Acres—Good new house and barn, all cleared; fine land.....\$3,000
 12 Acres—All cleared; good new house and barn\$7,000
 5 Acres—Good fruit trees; good house and barn; all in a high state of cultivation\$4,200
 These places are all snaps and are within 3½ miles of the City Hall.
 Hollywood Park Waterfrontage—Only 9 lots left out of 33. We are offering these at \$1,000 each, and they are the most beautiful property in the City of Victoria. Terms, \$100 cash, and \$20 per month.
 Beautiful, Well-finished Bungalow, new, with good stone foundation, on car line and close to school; all modern conveniences, sewers and boulevards, etc.\$3,700
 Baylis Lots, Hollywood Addition—Nice and level and good soil, close to the beach. Terms, \$50 cash and balance at \$15 per month.
 Lot on Belton Avenue; nice situation\$550
 Half Acre Blocks—Only 5 left, at Four Bay Beach, the beauty spot for your new home; \$1,500 to\$2,000
 Cook Street—Good level cleared lots, 50x120, on the terms of \$25 cash and the balance at \$10 per month.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUCE AVENUE.

PHONE 1888

\$1200—\$1200

Two lots on St. Charles Street, at \$1,200 each, ⅓ cash, balance to suit. 62 x 123 feet. High and dry, with a magnificent view.

HOWELL & SELFE

Tel. 1780.

1219 Langley Street

For Sale Exclusively

A. TOLLER & CO.

Imperial Bank Chambers, Yates St.

James Bay, close to Parliament Building, modern 8-roomed house, full sized lot, \$4500
 James Bay, overlooking Senator Macdonald's property, new house, 5 bedrooms, etc., modern\$3150
 James Bay, lot across the street from Parliament building \$2000

HOUSES FOR ALL

1—Modern 5-roomed bungalow on Graham St.\$2500
 2—New 6-roomed house on Francis Ave., all modern conveniences, big lot\$2850
 5-roomed house on Juno St.\$2000
 Terms \$100 cash, bal. arranged.

City and Suburban Realty Co.
 1305 Government Street
 P. O. Box 70. Phone 2395.

GOOD BUYS IN

Suburban Property

These can be bought cheap now. When the trams are running past these properties the opportunity will be gone.
 7 Acres, 4 miles out, 5½ cleared, good soil, balance easy to clear. Shack and fine barn also included, 1 team work horses, young and sound, weight 2800, wagon and harness outfit, worth \$700, bay colt rising one, Clydesdale brood, 1 gasoline engine worth \$600, 2 ploughs, harrows, cultivator, all farm implements and carpenter's tools, 1 blacksmith's forge, terms half cash. Price, \$5,500
 Also, 12 acres, 7 miles of lake frontage, lovely spot, between 7 and 8 acres plowed ready for seeding, 25 fruit trees, soil light loam, balance land cleared with only a few stumps; good 7-roomed house, barn, with stabling for 5 horses, cow barn, chicken houses and runs, pigeon run wired, 2 good springs, wells, terms half cash. Price \$4,000.

R. GRUBB

Part of Flint & Co.'s office

OAK BAY

NEAR THE WILLOWS BEACH

Two acres of first class land, all fenced; six room house; stable, etc.

Price \$3,700

\$1,700 cash; balance can remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

F. L. NEALE

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT
 100 Street Phone 1288

Rocklands Ave. Site

We have one more piece of land on "Rockland Ave." near St. Charles St. for sale. The lot faces the south and has the most complete view of the Straits and Olympic Mountains. Choicest site in Victoria. 90 feet on Rockland and about 170 feet deep.

Bring us a deposit early Monday morning, there is no more locations like this available. No rock, all level.

Price \$5,500. Terms, good cash payment, balance 1 and 2 years.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

The Cheapest Property in Victoria

HALF AN ACRE less than a hundred yards from the grounds of the Provincial Government Building—

Price: \$4,000

A. W. JONES, Limited
 608 Fort street

Notice of Dissolution

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as Nelson & Co., Real Estate Brokers and Commission Agents, in the city of Victoria, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to R. Nelson, at Victoria, B. C., aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said R. Nelson, by whom the same will be settled, and who will carry on the business of Nelson & Co. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of March, 1910.

(Signed) RUSTAN NELSON, HILTON KEITH.

Witness—G. H. CROSS.

Test The Colonist Want Columns and watch the results

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licenses of the City of Victoria, B. C., for the license to sell spirituous liquors by retail at the Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., dated the 1st day of April, 1910. J. JACKSON.

HOWELL & CO.

LIMITED

622 TROUCE AVE. Phone 1377.

JAMES BAY

\$2500—Two lots on corner of Government street, James Bay; terms.
 \$1100—Cool high corner lot on Superior st., \$500 cash will handle.
 \$2325—Coburg St., 6-roomed house, now rented for \$13.50 per month, full sized lot and several fine houses are being built in this locality. A bargain and good terms.
 \$5000—13 the very choicest residential portion of Government St., Handsome 7-roomed house, just built and up-to-date, with every modern convenience. Property in this locality is being sold much below its actual value and we predict a rapid rise in the near future. Terms can be arranged.
 \$10,000—Two very fine lots in unexcelled position, \$10,000 for the two; size about 60x200 each. A snap at this price.

A Snap—Gorge Park, 2 large corner lots on Gorge road, the finest in the subdivision. Price \$700 each, for quick sale, terms

TIMBER

WANTED—About 18 sections direct from owners. Good price given.

No Agents.

H. J. Sanders

Phone 1369. Northern Bank Bldg

Gorge Water Front—Snap

One-third of an acre with new 7-room, story and half house on the best part of the Gorge, this side of the Gorge bridge, electric light, Goldstream water, septic tank and furnace; full basement with concrete walls and floor; a good home at a bargain, and only two blocks from the car. Let us show you this place. Furniture at valuation if desired.

Wescott & Letts

Room 3, Moody Block

EASY TERMS

1 Lot 25x135; price.....\$150.00
 4 Lots 45x135; each.....\$350.00
 Fernwood Road, 6 roomed house, bath, electric light, hot water, etc., stable, lot 106 ft. frontage on Fernwood road, all in garden; price\$4,000
 House, 5 rooms, modern, good-sized lot, price \$1,500; terms very easy.

A. GILSON

Phone 1366. P. O. Box 455.
 Real Estate Agent,
 704 YATES ST.

Prince Rupert

S. Harrison & Co.

Real Estate and Stock Broker

PORTLAND CANAL STOCKS AND CLAIMS A SPECIALTY

Stewart Townsite Lots Bought and Sold

YATES STREET

THE CHEAPEST BUY ON THE STREET
 30 feet by 120 feet, near Vancouver Street

PRICE \$105 PER FOOT

GILLESPIE & HART

General Insurance and Real Estate 1115 Langley Street

Esquimalt Waterfront

Several good lots for sale on Constance Cove and Admirals Road; also lots on Esquimalt Road and Fraser street at reasonable prices.
 Hillside Ave., two large corner lots, \$1,000.
 Blackwood St.—Several beautiful building lots at \$525; close to Hillside.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.

Phone 2271 1212 Broad St.

New Sternwheeler Swept From Blocks by Ice Jam in Fraser

405 W. 4th Bldg
Vancouver, B.C.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources—Here and
Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.....
Barbers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders.....Quarterly
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Carpenters' and Joiners.....
.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Cigar-makers.....1st Friday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laundry Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....
.....1st Monday, at 8 p. m.
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers.....Monthly
Molders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Pressmen.....Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Stokers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Tanners.....2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....
.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers.....Monthly
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council.....1st and 3rd Wednesday
Tobacco Stalks.....1st Sunday
Walters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward to him any general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Yorkshire miners are protesting against coal getting on Sundays.

About \$40,000 persons are employed in or at coal mines in the United Kingdom.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has recently decided to vote to affiliate with the San Francisco labor council.

The union stablemen of San Francisco have started a movement against unsanitary stables.

The Alaska fishermen have bargained successfully with the packers. They will receive more money than formerly.

Union metal workers in Italy number eight thousand. Owing to trade depression the number has fallen from 15,400.

The Boot and Shoe Workers have paid out \$66,629 in sick benefits during the last fiscal year.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners now has 185,000 members in good standing.

The recent convention of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union in Washington decided to move its headquarters to Buffalo.

A report from the International Molders' Union shows that during 1909 the receipts from all sources exceeded the disbursements by about \$11,000.

The smallest average monthly paid-up membership of the United Mine Workers of America since its organization in 1890 was in 1896 when the number was 9,617.

To the disappointment of some \$6,000 miners throughout Scotland, none of the candidates who were put up for parliament in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire and Fife, were successful.

There are now 1,200 students enrolled in the technical trade school at Chicago, presided over by ex-President Prescott of the International Typographical Union.

In 1882 425 per 1,000 of the population of Germany were engaged in agriculture and 45 in industries, commerce and transportation; but now 286 per 1,000 are agriculturists, while 562 are following the other lines.

The State of Washington, which has made progress along so many reform lines, has taken another step forward by promoting a woman to the important office of assistant commissioner of labor.

Of the twelve thousand saleswomen in New York department stores one-third are wives and mothers, the greater part of those having taken positions after their marriage.

Typographical Union No. 105, of Newark, N. J., is the first union to abolish all overtime in book, news and job offices. No member is allowed hereafter to accumulate any overtime.

The Workmen's Federation of the State of New York has prepared a list of measures, present and to come, which will be favored or opposed by its legislative committee in Albany.

The building laborers of Fresno, California, have been organized into a union of the international hod carriers and building laborers of America and will be affiliated with the central labor body of that city.

The special referendum vote taken throughout the country recently by the piano and organ workers resulted in favor of a temporary reduction of the initiation fee from five to two dollars.

A charter from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, empowering the car men of Manhattan to organize a local under affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is reported to have been received.

A labor party has recently been organized in Toronto and it is getting into shape to take an active part in the next municipal campaign, with the expectation of getting a number of candidates from the ranks of labor to municipal offices.

At a recent meeting of the city council of Houston, Tex., an ordinance

was passed providing that eight hours shall hereafter constitute a day's work for all unskilled labor employed by the city of Houston or labor employed hereafter by any contractor doing city work under contract.

An increase of three cents an hour to switchmen and five dollars a month to switch tenders and tower-men of several railroads is granted in a decision of the federal arbitration board announced at Chicago last week. The increase is retroactive, going into effect on February 1st, 1910.

Mr. Hugh Stevenson, the big man of the Typographical Union of Toronto, has secured the conversion of 261 unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union for the position of delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1910 and 1911. This year's convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in St. Louis.

The great seamen's struggle for the maintenance of human freedom on the great lakes is still in progress. Ten thousand seamen have been on strike against the shipowners (known as the Lake Carriers' Association), since the month of May, 1909, and the battle is still being waged as bitterly as in the beginning.

The union label invites your attention. Its praise is sung by trade unionists all over the world, and it should be insisted upon by all when exercising the purchasing power. Especially does this apply to organized labor, for it is the height of inconsistency to use trade-union money for non-union products.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company announces that its Sacramento shops will be completed within the present year at a cost of \$750,000, that steel and concrete will be used in the work of construction, and that between 350 and 500 men will be employed.

A communication in answer to a letter from the Sacramento Printing Pressmen's Union was received from the American Type Founders Company, stating that hereafter only union men would be sent out to set up printing machinery. It was stated that the company's men were now affiliated with the Machinists' Union, and were enjoying an eight-hour day.

The Coast Seamen's Journal issued a special twenty-page edition to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The laurel wreath cover in blue and silver was very appropriate, and the article by officials of the organization and friends were timely. Altogether the number reflects great credit on Editor Walter MacArthur and Manager Paul Scharenberg.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has recently conducted its annual election of officers, and the canvass of the votes cast shows the following results: President, George L. Berry, 9,775; first vice-president, Peter J. Dobbs, 8,614; F. R. Wilke, 3,650; second vice-president, M. H. Plannery, 7,424; P. J. Mines, 4,857; third vice-president, C. A. Pense, 5,578; A. B. Kreiter, 6,620; secretary-treasurer, P. J. McMullen, 5,727; C. B. Crowley, 6,629.

"Of late the attention of the country has been forcibly called to the fact that strikes and lockouts have been conspicuously numerous among the non-union workers of the country; in fact, it is a fair assertion to make, that the average has been three to one as between non-union and closed-shop union workers. Truly the advocates of the 'open shop' will have a hard time explaining the beauty of their policy when they are confronted with the records of industrial disturbances during the past year."—American Pressman.

The Sacramento Street Carriers' Union, No. 325, signed an agreement last Saturday with the Gas and Electric Street Railway Company. Several changes of benefit to the men were arranged—an increase of 2 cents an hour in wage, and reduction of the period from five to three years when employees will be entitled to receive the maximum wage. The scale will run from 29 to 32 cents an hour. Richard Cornelius represented the international union in the conferences with the company, and addressed the union before leaving Sacramento.

A compilation of trade union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain, and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,880,000 last year. Five European countries have more trade union members than the State of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

The twenty-five hundred kosher bakers who over a year ago were on strike for many weeks for recognition of the union, and finally made a union settlement with the employers, are preparing to make demands for the eight-hour work day. This is in pursuance of an order issued by the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union calling on its locals throughout the country to vote on the question of making a general demand for the eight-hour day, to go into effect on May 1. It is regarded as sure that the employers will refuse the demand, as hitherto ten hours was the shortest number of working hours a day ever demanded in the trade.

The Board of Trade has recently issued the 16th report on trade unions in Great Britain and Ireland, bringing the statistics of labor organizations up to the end of 1907, the latest year for which returns are available. At the end of 1907 the total membership of trade unions was 2,406,716, or half a million more than at the end of 1904—a greater rate of increase than in any previous period of three years since the statistics were first compiled. Among the members of trade unions there are now over 201,000 women and girls, most of whom are employed in the textile trades. The total number of separate trade unions at the end of 1907 was 1,173, as against 1,188 at the end of 1904. During the three years—1905-1907—144 new unions were formed, 99 unions ceased to exist, and

60 others amalgamated with larger bodies. In recent years there has been a distinct tendency for smaller unions to be absorbed by larger ones in the same trades, and since 1896, largely owing to this cause the total number of trades unions, which had then reached 1,324, has steadily declined, both in years when the total membership has increased and in years when it has diminished.

After last Labor Day the Barbers' Union of Oakland refused to pay a fine of \$25 for failure to parade. In November the Central Labor Council of Alameda County expelled the organization in accordance with a provision in its constitution giving the central body the authority after a referendum vote of affiliated unions had acted on a given proposition. The Barbers' Union appealed the case to the executive council of the A. F. of L. President Samuel Gompers has officially notified the central body of the decision, which sustains the appeal.

Boston trade unions have endorsed legislation proposed to insist on inquiry into public utility disputes before either a lockout or strike may take place, but condemn certain details, mainly the section calling for police interference to prevent industrial disturbances pending arbitration. This they call unconstitutional. It is provided in the new bill that the state board of arbitration shall be notified by mayors or select men in case of industrial disturbances, and must then offer its services to the parties in dispute and visit the location and investigate. Later the state board appointed by consent of both parties may arbitrate the differences.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the first witness called to the stand on March 9 in Chicago on behalf of Switchmen's Union of North America, whose wage dispute with eight railroads is now under discussion before a board of arbitration, as provided by the Erdman act. Mr. Gompers testified that in his judgment the work of switchmen is the most hazardous of all classes of workmen. This, he says, is evident by the fact that life insurance premiums for switchmen are higher than for other craftsmen.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies reports, in his latest return for Great Britain that at the close of 1908 there were 662 trade unions upon his register, and that 634 which furnished statements, returned a total membership of 1,971,238. Their income amounted to £3,295,941, their expenditure to £3,724,486, and the balance of funds at the end of the year was £5,996,032. These figures, compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease in membership of 2,322—or 0.118 per cent.; an increase in income of £353,846, and an increase in expenditure of £1,344,549. The average gross income per member was £1 13s. 5d., and the amount of funds per member £3 0s. 10d. The membership of 147 societies in 1878 was 212,059, and of 1,903 in 1888 269,974, and their incomes were, respectively, £267,423 and £739,036. During 1908 40 trade unions were registered and 49 were dissolved or had given notice of dissolution during the year.

The Labor Gazette of the Board of Trade of Great Britain gives the result of an inquiry made by the imperial statistical department at Berlin into household expenditures of families of small means in Germany. The average yearly income for the skilled workman was \$458.83 and the average expenditure \$457.71, of which 31.5 per cent. was spent for food alone. Among the unskilled laborers in both industrial and commercial occupations, there was an average yearly income of \$411.78 and an average yearly expenditure of \$409.79, 54 per cent. of which went for food alone. Compared with this, a recent study of the standard of living in New York city, made under the Sage Foundation, led to the conclusion that it was impossible for a family of average size to maintain a normal standard of living on an income under \$800 a year. This conclusion has been substantiated by an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Labor, which showed that the average income among 1,415 workmen in the north Atlantic states, among whom the percentage of skilled labor was high, was \$834.83. Against this was an average expenditure yearly of \$778.04, of which but 43 per cent. was spent for food.

In the opening pages of the Pittsburgh survey of "Women in the Trades," we read: "The nineteenth century, little by little, has seen one home industry after another gathered out of its individual relations into a collective impersonal unit. At the beginning of the century, brewing and baking, cooking, cleaning and sewing, as well as much spinning, knitting and weaving were done within household walls. The family was not only a social, but an industrial unit. Today the bake shop, the brewery, the laundry, and the garment factory have in a large measure supplanted the housewife's ovens, vats, washtubs, and sewing baskets. Little by little, as these industries passed out of the home, the women followed them. From being all-round artisans many became, for example, packers of candy and crackers and fruit, operators of ironing machines and paper sewing machines. Others have gone further. Many who entered the doors of the factories, in following after their home occupation, found their way into industries which had left the home so long before that the line of descent seemed broken, if it ever existed. In Pittsburgh they have gone into cork and soap and paint factories. They have learned to grind and melt and paint the edges of glassware, to bolt and rivet metal, to sort the corn for brooms, to put threads in screws and bolts on nuts, to wind coils for electric motors, and to tear apart the sheets of tin still burnt red from the furnace heat."

In a report made on "National Waste," by the National Conservation Commission, Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, has thus to say on the hours of labor that fully supports the position that organized labor assumed when it first began the shorter work day agitation: "The present working day, from a physiological point of view, is too long and keeps the majority of men and women in a continual state of over-fatigue. It causes a vicious circle, leading to the craving of means for decelerating fatigue, thus inducing drunkenness and other excesses. Experiments in reducing the working day show a great improvement in the physical efficiency of laborers, and in many cases result in even increasing their output sufficiently to compensate the employer for the shorter day. Several examples of such a result exist, but the real justification of a shorter work day is found

in the interest of the race, not the employer. One company which keeps its factory going night and day found, on changing from two shifts of twelve hours each to three shifts of eight hours each, that the efficiency of the men gradually increased, and the days lost per man by illness fell from seven and one-half to five and one-half a year. Public safety requires, in order to avoid railway collisions and other accidents, the prevention of long hours, lack of sleep and undue fatigue in workmen. A typical succession of events is, first, fatigue, then 'colds,' then tuberculosis, then death. The prevention of undue fatigue means the arrest at the start of this accelerating chain of calamities. The ordinary workman works two or three hours too much every day, and he doesn't have time enough in which to eat his luncheon to produce good results for himself and his employer."

Miss Crystal Eastman's book on "Work Accidents," which is to be made use of by the American Association For Labor Legislation in its fight for a more adequate employers' liability law, sets forth the value of a workman's life, measured in dollars and cents, in twenty-seven industrial accidents in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Computed on this basis, Miss Eastman's figures sum up as follows: Loss of an eye from nothing \$200; loss of an arm, from nothing to \$300; loss of a finger, from nothing \$100; and loss of a leg, from nothing to \$225. To get nothing at

(Continued on Page 23.)

BIRMINGHAM

IS SITUATE:

1. At the logical and geographical centre of British Columbia, in the heart of some of the finest farming and timber country in this province.
2. On the proposed main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, equidistant from the cities of Edmonton, Prince Rupert and Vancouver.
3. On the junction of the Fraser and Nechaco Rivers—1,000 miles of navigable waterways.
4. At the meeting point of several projected railways, which will open up our great interior.

Lots Now \$70 Each, \$35 Cash,
balance in two months

We would like to interest you in this proposition, and would therefore request you to call at our offices and talk the matter over with us. We believe we are offering you an opportunity to make a sterling investment.

WE ARE OPEN EVERY EVENING

THE BIRMINGHAM TOWNSITE CO. LIMITED

519 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
and 636 View St., Victoria, B.C.

For Sale Oak Bay Home Site

ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE, beautifully located, fronting on Foul Bay Road, one block from Oak Bay car line, high and slightly, large oaks, ideal home site.

Inquire

Phone No. 1507

Some Good Buys

Russell St.—On direct car line, 3-roomed house, every modern convenience on 1/4 acre of land, well stocked with fruit trees. Price \$6,300; easy terms.

Linden Ave.—1 good lot, 50x120, suitable for building. Price \$2,000.

Government St.—One good lot, 50 feet frontage easy terms; price \$1,700.

Ross Bay—Two good lots on Olive street. Price \$1,100 for the two.

View St.—One large lot, size 60x120. Good house on lot; good terms. Price \$4,700.

List your property with us.

PLUMMER & RIDEOUT
512 Bastion Square, Victoria.
Phone 2332.



The Lady of the Bath

Exacts that her bathroom shall be pure and sweet in atmosphere and free from the odors that come from imperfect plumbing. We are adepts at first-class bathroom work, using the very best material and competent men. Our Phone No. 1854.

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Opposite Skating Rink

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Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Groves
on box 25c

AT CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this column should be left in the Colonist office by Thursday evening. Notices sent in later than Friday at 10 p.m. will be too late for publication.

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral.

Order of services: Morning—Matins 11 a. m. Organ, Andante, Archer; Venite, Russell; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; to deum, Dudley Buck; benedictus, Barnby; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Schilling, solos, Miss Arcibutt and Mr. A. T. Goward; kyrie and gloria, Smart in F; hymns, 133, 258, 131; organ, Postlude, Gullmant; pro. hymn, 605; psalms, as set; magnificent, Clare in D; nunc dimittis, Clare in D; anthem, "Why Seek Ye the Living," Clare; solo, Master George Paulin; hymns, 391, 440; vesper hymn, Weber; 51, reces, hymn, 169; organ, "Marcia," Lemmens.

St. John's Church.

Order of services: Matins—Organ, Prelude; Venite, Russell; psalms for third morning, Cathedral psalter; to deum, Burnett in F; benedictus, Jacobs; hymn, 178; litany, Barnby; hymns, 133, 131; organ, Postlude, Evenson—Organ, Prelude, pro. hymn, 257; psalms for third evening, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Burnett in F; nunc dimittis, Burnett in F; anthem, "The Sun Shall Be No More," Woodward; hymns, 197, 302; amen, Burnett; vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude. The bishop of the diocese will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley in the evening.

St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins, at 10:30 a. m.; choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; children's service at 2:30 p. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, "Marche Celeste," Mason; communion service, Maunders in G; hymns, 135, 191, 318 and 499; offertory, anthem, Maunders; nunc dimittis, St. John; organ, "Postlude," A. Page. Evening—Organ, "Largo in G," Handel; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, nunc dimittis, Dr. Burnett in F; anthem, "Ye Choirs of New Jerusalem," Rev. E. V. Hall; soprano solo, Choir Boys in unison, hymns, 134, 133, vesper, "Jesu We Pray Thee," Armitage; organ, "March of Priests," Mendelssohn.

St. James.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11 a. m.; celebration of the holy communion at 12. Children's service at 3 p. m.; evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. The music follows: Organ, Voluntary; hymn, 134; Venite and psalms, Cathedral psalter; to deum, Hopkins; benedictus, Troutbeck; hymns,

197, 302; kyries, Ms.; sanctus, Bridge-water; com. hymn, 320; nunc dimittis, Felton; organ, Voluntary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary; hymn, 134; psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent and nunc dimittis, Caleb Simper; anthem, "He is Risen," Caleb Simper; hymns, 130, 125; vesper hymn, Caffire; organ, Voluntary.

St. Paul's—Esquimalt.

Services as follows: Holy communion and litany, 10:30 a. m. Evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets; 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Sermons by the rector, Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject: "This is the Day that the Lord Hath Made." Evening subject: "If Ye Then Be Risen with Christ, Seek Those Things that are Above." Morning—Organ, "Andante," R. G. Thompson; Venite and psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; to deum, 19 Evenson, Mercer; benedictus, VII Mercer; hymns, 216, 218, 451; kyrie, V Mercer. Evening—Organ, "Andante," Henry Smith; hymn, 216; psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; magnificent, Barnby; nunc dimittis, Barnby; hymns, 220, 339, 224; organ, Postlude, Arthur Page.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Presbyterian.

Corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Club meeting on Monday evening. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; adult Bible class at 2:45 p. m. Rev. Dr. Spencer of Vancouver will preach in the forenoon. Dr. Campbell will preach in the evening; his subject: "What is Gambling? Is it an Evil? If so What is the Remedy for the Evil?" Strangers always made welcome.

St. Andrew's.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher at both services. Strangers heartily welcome. The musical selections follow: Morning—Voluntary, "Spring Song," Hollins; psalm, 58; anthem, "Seek Ye the Lord," Roberts, tenor solo, Mr. E. J. Hearn; hymns 187, 544, 136; voluntary, "Marche Solennelle," Mally. Evening—Voluntary, "An Evening Meditation," Mansfield; hymn, 279, 223; solo, "One Sweetly Solenn Thought," Ambrose. Mrs. W. E. Staneland, voluntary, "Prelude and Fugue in D Minor," Hesse.

St. Paul's.

Henry street, Victoria West. Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will take both services. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p. m.

METHODIST

Metropolitan.

Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets. Pastor, T. E. Holling, B. A. Parsonage, 316 Johnson street. 10 a. m. class service; 11 a. m. public worship, subject of sermon, "Thomas; or from

Doubt to Faith;" anthem, "Blessing and Honor," Mozart; 2:30 p. m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2:45 p. m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7:30 p. m., public worship; subject of sermon: "The Cause and Cure of Corruption in Canadian Cities." Anthem, "Glory to Thee, My God, this Night," Gounod. All are cordially invited. Strangers specially welcome.

Centennial.

Rev. A. Henderson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Rev. A. E. Roberts will preach in the morning, subject, "Prayer and Medicine." The pastor will preach in the evening. Anthems: morning, "Thou Wilt Keep Him in Perfect Peace," L. A. Williams; evening, "Consider and Hear Me," alt. obligato, Miss Beek.

James Bay.

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets. A. N. Miller, pastor. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Prayer." Evening, "Mansions of Conversion." Sunday school and adult classes at 2:30 p. m. Epworth League service Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The Ladies' Aid will meet at Mrs. McCullough's, 325 Oswego street, on Tuesday at 3 p. m. The members of the men's adult class will hold their monthly business meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Election of officers will take place. The women's class meeting on Wednesday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST

Emmanuel.

Corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Morning at 11 a. m., "Hanged on His Own Gallows—the Penalty of Hate," by the pastor, Rev. William Evenson. Evening 7:30 p. m., the Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes for adults at 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Monday at 8 p. m. Devotional, by the pastor. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. The Sunday music follows: Morning—Holy, Holy, Holy, hymns, 41 339; organ, "Reverie," H. Farmer; hymns, 576, 366. Evening—Hymn, 23; anthem, "Agnus Dei," Dr. Monti; hymn, 384; organ, Andante, Frost; hymn, 361.

First Baptist.

Blanchard street, near Pandora. Services today at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Estabrook, B. C., superintendent of missions, will preach at the morning service and Rev. W. Stevenson of Emmanuel church, in the evening. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. Sunday schools: First, Burnside and Victoria West at 2:30 p. m. service. Sunday schools: First, Baraca classes at the same hour. Social evening of B. Y. P. U. Monday at 8 o'clock. Quarterly business meeting of church on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Tabernacle.

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. The pastor at the morning service will begin an expository series on "The Gospel According to Paul." In the evening the Rev. H. G. Estabrook, B. A., superintendent of B. C. missions, will preach, and Mrs. Tapscott and Mr. Birnie will sing Brewer's "Jesus the Very Thought of Thee." At the close the Lord's Supper will be observed. A reception ser-

vice. The week meetings are: B. Y. P. U. on Monday; men's club, Wednesday; prayer meeting, Thursday evening. Our welcome is cordial and sincere.

CONGREGATIONAL

First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard avenues. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will preach. Morning theme, "The Master's Message Completed." Evening subject, "Unveiled at Last." At the close of the evening service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Bible adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. of W. W's Monday at 8 p. m. Tuesday, men's own social and business meeting. Wednesday missionary lecture by Rev. Dr. MacNaughton of Turkey. Thursday, annual meeting of Bible society. Strangers, visitors and friends cordially welcomed.

LUTHERAN

921 Mears avenue. Divine service in German at 11 a. m. Subject of sermon: "It is the Lord." Sunday school at 10 a. m. The Saturday classes will be resumed again next Saturday. Pupils may enroll at any time. A hearty welcome to our services. Rev. Otto G. M. Gerlich, pastor.

MISCELLANEOUS

Unitarian.

First Unitarian church meets in Eagles' hall, Government street (Entrance next Dixie Ross' store.) Sunday at 7 p. m. Minister, Rev. H. E. Kelington, M. A. A cordial invitation is extended to all. People of liberal Christian faith and those interested in the "New Theology" will find here congenial associations. The address of this will be delivered by Albert J. Pineo; subject, "Certain Foolish People."

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army Citadel, Broad street. 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., salvation meeting. Staff—Capt. Hayes and

DESTROY THE CAUSE

You Cannot Cure Dandruff Without Destroying the Cause of It.

Many people wash their scalps Saturday night or Sunday to try to keep the dandruff down for the week, but on Monday night the scalp has begun to itch, and Tuesday morning will find a good supply of dandruff when the hair is brushed. There is but one real scientific way of curing dandruff; and that is to kill the germs that causes it, and falling hair, and finally baldness. There is only one preparation that will destroy the germ, and that is Newbro's Herpicide. It is an entirely new discovery and the only hair preparation that is based on the new scientific principle. In addition, Herpicide is a very refreshing hair dressing for regular toilet use. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent.

Capt. Knudson will conduct the Sunday services. All are invited.

Society of Friends.

Broad Street hall, 1305 Broad street. Meeting for worship at 11 a. m. All are welcome.

Spiritualism.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m.; subject, "Larry O'Rourke's re-incarnation." All are welcome to those meetings.

Psychic Research Society.

Will hold their 62nd anniversary services on Sunday in the Foresters' hall, on Broad street, at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Mrs. F. V. Jackson, assisted by other workers, will conduct both meetings. Good singing and a welcome to all.

Christian Science.

Regular services are held in the Christian Science church, 935 Pandora street. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and testimony meetings Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Subject for April 3, "Unreality." All are welcome.

AT SINGING TIME

(By Anne P. L. Field, in the Independent.)

I have a little daughter
Who's scarcely half-past three,
And in the twilight hour
She climbs upon my knee,
And snuggles down within my arms
With, "Mother, sing to me!"

The light grows faint and fainter,
The Sandman guards the door;
My baby's boat drifts slowly
Upon the slumber shore;
But if the singing stops, she cries
"O mother, sing some more!"

I sing about the squirrels
That frolic in the wood;
About two furry kittens—
One naughty and one good—
And then some tender lullabies,
Just as mother should.

I'm sure no prima donna
Adored from east to west,
Feels half the satisfaction,
Or is so truly blest
As I, when singing to my child
Held closely to my breast.

Not all the fame and glory
Of divas can compare
With that deep thrill of pleasure
Which is my humble share;
For precious are the laurel wreaths
That singing mothers wear.

Maxims For Teachers

"Teaching as a Fine Art" was the subject of an amusing address given to the Association of University Women Teachers by Professor John Adams of London University. "A teacher in her professional capacity must never be surprised," was one of the laws laid down by the professor. If she received an answer that surprised her it meant that she had blundered. A little shake might sometimes work wonders with a child, as well as with a clock that had stopped, but they were not entitled as teachers to adopt this method, although as aunts and parents they might. A teacher must know what was in the child's mind. For instance, one of his own students gave a lesson on the lark to a class of East End children. At the end of the lesson the children had no perception that he had been talking about a bird. "Lark" to them meant a bit of fun.

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and severe female weakness. The doctors said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash—and was entirely cured after three months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial. Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

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731 Pandora avenue. Meeting for Christians at 3:45 p. m. Gospel meeting 7 p. m. W. J. McClure from Australia will preach. All welcome. Seats free. No collection.

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AMUSEMENTS

Arion Club Concert

On Wednesday evening, April 6th, the Arion Club will give the second concert of the eighteenth season in the Victoria Theatre. At this concert a number of new compositions will be sung and, for the first time in the history of the club the soloists engaged are both gentlemen. Mr. Herbert J. Cave, whose fine tenor voice is well known to Victorians, will sing twice on the programme, as well as singing the tenor solo in "The Nun of Nidaros." Mr. Beresford Fox is a violinist who has lately come to Vancouver from England, and his playing is very highly spoken of. Altogether the programme should prove to be most enjoyable.

If there are any associate members who have not received their tickets the committee will feel grateful to them if they will call at Walt's Music Store, on Government street, where they can be obtained from Mr. Herbert Kent.

The club will give a concert in Dunsmuir on Saturday, April 9th, on behalf of the Chemalms Hospital, when the same programme will be repeated.

The following is the programme:

Freedom of Song.....Ho. Marschner

In Fernem Land, from Lohengrin

.....Wagner

Mr. Herbert J. Cave

In the Moonlight.....J. Pache

Kot Nidre.....Max Bruck

.....Mr. Beresford Fox

By Babylon's Wave.....Gounod

Awake, Aeolian Harp.....Dante

Onaway, Awake Beloved.....Coleridge-Taylor

Mr. Herbert J. Cave

The Sands of Dee.....Howard Russell

Valentine.....Parker

(a) The Swan.....Saint-Saens

(b) Harlequin.....Popper

Mr. Beresford Fox

The Nun of Nidaros.....Dudley Buck

with tenor solo by Mr. H. J. Cave

God Save the King

Romano Theatre

At the above place of amusement on Monday and Tuesday, April 4th and 5th, lovers of moving pictures will have an opportunity of seeing some of the best motion pictures ever put on a screen. These include: "The Stage Note," an imp film in which Miss Laurence, the greatest of moving picture actresses is featured and supported by a well balanced company. The picture is described as follows: A young lady is interested in amateur theatricals and she is preparing to secure members of her society, who are going to conduct rehearsals at home. The professor arrives; the actors follow. We then see a turn-of-the-drammer. A wicked burglar ties a girl with a cord and is about to chastise her, when her lover, realising that he is, enters. He picks up a note the victim has dropped that there are burglars in the house and he immediately walks over and slaps that wicked burglar right on the wrist. The burglar drops on the floor and the young couple embrace. The rehearsal is soon over and the actors go home. The young lady of the house hears strange noises in the dining room and timidly goes down stairs to investigate. She is confronted by two masked men, who blind and gag her. She is helpless but manages to throw herself from the chair to the floor and reaches

the note that was used during the afternoon, which reads: "Burglars in the house." She drops it out of the window and then with her teeth pulls down the lever of the telegraph box. Police arrive and capture the burglars and march them away. Another very interesting film is entitled: "By His Own Hand: The golden rule. Do unto Others as you would have them do unto you." If this were more generally practiced much disaster would be saved. This is a beautiful drama of

show, and packed houses are anticipated.

Pantages' Double Show

Two shows in one at Pantages this week is the result of a slight mixup in booking arrangements, whereby both hold a contract and a combination of the only solution. The admission prices are to remain same as usual, and as each of the features is well worth the money, the public will receive a big

given a contract for Victoria—hence a double show as the only possible compromise.

"The Man from Kokomo" has been in rehearsal every day for over a week, scenic artists and stage carpenters have completed elaborate settings and new gorgeous costumes have been imported, as it is the funniest, most tuneful musical comedy ever staged. This part of the double show should more than satisfy. Lillian Doane comes with a reputation as one of the greatest exponents of acrobatics appearing in public, and her mind reading demonstrations have created a sensation wherever she has been.

New Grand Theatre

George M. Cohan's sterling comedy, the greatest on the road in vaudeville and the highest paid act that has ever been staged at the Grand theatre, Victoria, will be here tomorrow opening at the matinee and played by Mr. Leroy and Miss Florence Clayton. This sketch credited as one of the best ever written is based on mistaken identity, and Le Roy in search of a horse to replace the one that has died calls on a fortune teller instead of the person with a horse to sell. There is a whole lot more to the story, but to tell it would spoil the enjoyment of the hundreds who will witness it. It is enough to say it is the greatest laugh factory ever staged here.

Max York's dogs, five splendidly trained fox terriers, will offer an act unsurpassed in this line of vaudeville work. The little animals show remarkable intelligence, and their obedience to their trainers' signals is said to be marvelous.

"The Looking For Romeo" is the title of an act that Wilson and Miss Pearson will introduce to the audience here. In the act there is scope for good voices, expert dancing and good music, all of which the duo will provide.

Newell and Nibbs musicians extraordinary will run the gamut of popular music to Grand opera, including selections from Carmen. Their act is instrumental, the saxophone and xylophone being their instruments. The dressing of this act has been commented on at the playhouses on the other side of the sound. The bill will be augmented by the usual song and pictures.

The home of Mrs. D. R. Harris, 602 Superior street, has been placed at the disposal of the Ladies' Aid of the Church of Our Lord for the purposes of a social tea to be given on Wednesday next between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. A large gathering of the organization is expected to be present at the social reunion.

The British ship, Celtic Monarch, Captain Llewellyn, which is now en her way to Antofagasta, Chile, will find a charter waiting for her on arrival, for she has been taken for a voyage from that port to the United Kingdom at a rate of 188, 9d. The Celtic Monarch brought a general cargo to Vancouver from Liverpool, arriving on August 29 after a passage of 163 days. She remained in port until September 22, when she towed to Seattle, remaining idle for a couple of months. She recently left the Sound for the west coast.



Lillian Doane, Mind Reader, at Pantages.

western life, and to go into details would take too much space. Nevertheless it is a good one. In addition to the above films will be shown, "Stunts on Skates," "Correcting Evidence," "Musical Neighbors," "The Silent Piano," and "I Have Lost My Latch Key," all films of a high order. Miss M. Nylands will sing the illustrated song. Never before have the patrons of a moving picture house had the pleasure of seeing such a high class

amusement bargain. The Hunt Musical Comedy Co. has become so very popular, and the fact that its new production "The Man from Kokomo," a revision of the great "Sho Gun," is far more pretentious and classy than anything they have yet offered, was a very good reason for extending the company's engagement, while in the meantime, Lillian Doane, the famous mind reading marvel, had also been

Just a Word To The Front Row



If every man and every woman would begin now to use Newbro's Herpicide and teach the children to use it, the front row of the next generation would not be bald headed and none of the ladies would be wearing false hair.

Falling hair means trouble. The dandruff germ is there and will in a short time ruin the best head of hair that ever grew.

Too many people, finding they need a hair remedy, allow themselves to be duped into buying and using something said to be just as good or very much like Newbro's Herpicide.

Why do it? Such a remedy is but an imitation, a substitute. Herpicide is the original dandruff germ destroyer. Insist on having genuine Herpicide and take nothing else.

Newbro's Herpicide Saves the Hair

The results from the very beginning are often astonishing. The hair will cease to fall and instead of being dull and dead takes on the sparkle and luxuriance of true hair beauty.

Herpicide possesses a delicate fragrance which appeals strongly to persons of taste and refinement.

The Herpicide Co., Dept. L, Windsor, Ontario, will send a nice sample and booklet to any address upon receipt of ten cents in stamps or silver.

One dollar bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Applications may be had at the better barber shops and hair dressers. C. H. Bowes, 25 Government street, are special agents for Victoria, B. C. J. A. Tipton & Co., Wholesale agents.



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Of course we have the more expensive Suitings in the \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30 values—but we particularly ask your personal opinion of these we show at \$15 and \$18.

HONEST CLOTHES TALK

The man of good taste expresses it through the clothes he wears. Natural enough, then, that he keeps in touch with the style changes that come regularly with the seasons. Good tastes demand prevailing fashions.

Modern clothes-making has been creative of features that are employed ONLY in the building of HIGH CLASS apparel to lend the air of distinction and individuality to the wearer, and that is what you get when you buy SEMI-READY CLOTHES. They have the features of distinction and individuality.

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MILITARY TOPICS

Prizes won by the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., will be distributed at general parade to be held tomorrow night in the Drill Hall—Engineers in War—Chinese official coming to this continent to make investigations.

The following regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment C. G. A., have been issued:

1. Militia order—(Leave)—The following extract from M. O. 92, 1910, is published for general information: Leave of absence with permission to travel abroad has been granted as follows:

"Captain H. M. Robertson, M. O. 5th Regt. C. A. for six months from 6th instant."

2. Specialists. At the Tri-Annual Test for specialists held on the 19th inst., the following qualified:

Gun layers.—No. 169, Sergt. A. G. Morry; No. 87, Sgt. W. R. Smith; No. 79, Sgt. G. H. Swarbrick; No. 64, Cpl. W. B. Gordon; No. 105, Cpl. A. Richard; No. 187, Sgt. W. J. Wilby; No. 103, No. 193, Edr. W. G. Eden; D. R. 106, Cpl. H. Mathews; No. 151, Cpl. W. H. Spofford; No. 232, Gr. E. Logan; No. 241, Gr. J. Price.

Telephoneists.—No. 82, Cpl. C. W. Birch; No. 238, P. J. Fleury; No. 51, Gunner J. Williams.

3. Badges.—The Gunlayers badges for 1909 will be issued on Monday next. All badges of earlier date are hereby cancelled, and must not be worn.

(Sgd.) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Major-Adjutant.

The Naval Estimates

The British naval estimates for this year just brought down total 299 millions of dollars, \$25,000,000 for ship construction in excess of last year being provided. The estimates for 1910-11 amount to £49,693,700 compared with £35,142,700 for the current year. New construction for the year will cost £12,579,820, as against £8,885,194 for 1909-10. Of this amount £11,550,790 will be spent on the continuation of work on ships already under construction, and £1,029,030 for beginning work on ships of the new programme which is composed as follows: Five large armored ships, five protected cruisers, twenty destroyers, and a number of submarine boats estimated to cost a sum of three-quarters of a million pounds in all.

Between the 1st April, 1909, and the 31st March, 1910, the following ships will have been completed and become available for service: Five battleships—Temeraire, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Superb, and Vanguard. Two unarmored cruisers—Boudicca, and Bellona. Nine destroyers—six ocean going vessels of the Tribal class, the large experimental Swift and the two river class vessels purchased from Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. Six first-class torpedo boats coastal destroyers, and four submarines.

On the 1st April, 1910, there will be under construction: Seven battleships, three armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, two unarmored cruisers, thirty-seven torpedo-boat destroyers and nine submarines.

Of these the following are expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1910-11: A battleship, an armored cruiser, and an unarmored cruiser, five protected cruisers, twenty destroyers, and four submarines.

Provision was made in the Navy Estimates 1909-10, under the Ordnance vote, for work in connection with aerial navigation and important experiments have been carried out by the recently formed aeronautical branch. Officers, petty-officers and men are now being trained in aeronautics under the direction of a captain. The design of an experimental ship has been completed, and a ship is now under construction. Satisfactory progress is being made and it is expected that this ship will be completed and ready for trials in the summer of this year, when a large number of experiments will be made to test the value of this vessel under all practical conditions. This service has now been transferred from the Ordnance vote to the shipbuilding vote.

After careful inquiry as to the meeting of the docking requirements of the immediate future, two large floating docks, capable of taking any war vessel now building or likely to be designed have been ordered and will be completed during 1911. It is intended to station them one at Portsmouth and the other at the Midway. The firms to whom the provisional orders for the floating docks have been given are Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Messrs. Swan and Hunter. Preparations for building are being pressed on as are the arrangements for berthing them when delivered.

As a result of the consideration of the workmen's petitions for the previous year, increase rates of pay from the 1st of April, 1909, were granted to wood caulkers, ship riggers, ropemakers and wheelwrights. These and several other concessions of a less important nature involve an annual additional liability of about £2800.

Artillery Scheme

Secretary of War Haldane, in his army estimates deals with the position of the expeditionary forces on mobilization. "For the first time," he writes, "I am in a position to state that the whole of the personnel required for the artillery is trained and available." Twelve months ago Mr. Haldane virtually abandoned the scheme of employing the Special Reserve for mobilizing the field artillery, a scheme which the experts had been almost unanimous in condemning. In place of the discarded plan he substituted an arrangement under which a large number of the recruits taken for this branch of the service were annually to be enlisted under special conditions. They were to engage themselves for a term of only three years with the colors, followed by a term of nine years in the Reserve,

destined to bring the batteries and ammunition columns up to their war strength on mobilization. The effect of this arrangement will not, however, make itself felt for several years, and in the meantime we have to rely upon the Special Reserve. Now merely to mobilize the field artillery of six divisions without making any provision for keeping that artillery in the field some 20,000 reserves will be required. The number of trained men of 20 years of age and upwards are at present to be found in the Army Reserve and in the Special Reserve of this branch of the service. And there is another point. Last year Mr. Haldane promised six additional howitzer batteries to the Expeditionary Force, giving three instead of two to each brigade. This represents an addition of over 1000 men.

The Territorials

The Secretary for War takes a rose-colored view of the situation in connection with the Territorial Force, and he pays a well-deserved tribute to the admirable work performed by the county associations. It is a matter of common knowledge that this category of the land forces increased by leaps and bounds in the early months of last year. But recruiting during the later months was not equally prolific, and the numbers borne on the rolls on January 1 of this year still fell about 40,000 of all ranks below the establishment. This cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. It is now further learned from the memorandum that only 62 per cent of the rank and file borne on the strength, and only 54 per cent of the rank and file contemplated by the establishment, attended the full period of fifteen days at the time of the annual training. Experienced soldiers are agreed that the period of fifteen days must be looked upon as a minimum if the force is ever to attain a condition of elementary efficiency, so that Mr. Haldane's figures cannot be regarded as reassuring. The intimation that the increase in the Army Estimates is due to "the striking efforts made by the County Associations to fill up the ranks of the Territorial units" is an honest confession that the original estimates of the cost of the Territorial Army were far too sanguine, because it has to be remembered that the numbers even now fall considerably short of the contemplated establishment.

This Year's Manoeuvres

The training for the King's forces in England began with the Easter holidays, when the Territorial Easter musters were held. The early work will lead up, by battalion, brigade, and division training, to the Army manoeuvres in September. The programme arranged is: Summer months—company camps and billets, battalion training, Territorial Whitman musters, musketry, special reserve and Yeomanry camps, August—brigade training, Yeomanry training, Territorial camps, coast defence concentrations, cavalry division concentration on Salisbury Plain, landing on the coast of third cavalry brigade from Ireland, September—cavalry manoeuvres in Wiltshire, divisional manoeuvres in Hampshire and Wiltshire, army manoeuvres round Shaftesbury. The training is all directed to secure realism and to produce such

situations of war as will most benefit the staff and troops.

The guns are to be smokeless powder and all targets are to be more clearly indicated. Greater latitude will be given to umpires to inflict "casualties" on units who transgress the rules of war or otherwise come under heavy fire. Communication work will be quickened by the use of motor cars and motor cycles, whilst naval operations, wireless telegraphy, and aerial work will come into the scheme.

More Realism

It has been noticed by sarcastic critics of peace manoeuvres that troops are seldom held up by hostile fire, and, of all things, especially when the fire is from artillery. This year, as already anticipated, will come an alteration. Artillery are no longer to be mere sound-makers, filling in the general plan of an action; they are to have full value for the "rounds" fired. No longer will infantry march to a desired point cheerfully oblivious of the distant guns which are blazing directly at them. No longer will the artilleryman be exasperated to see an enemy whom he knows to be there—effectively a corps calmly taking up an improved position after annihilation. (A case in point occurred during last year's manoeuvres when a whole battalion marched across the front of a distant battery commanded by Major Tennant without being checked for twenty minutes' rapid shelling.)

The solution has been found in the use of heliograph. At Aldershot it will be used by artillery to let an enemy know when he is under heavy fire. By interposing a red glass in the heliograph a beam of red light will in daytime traverse the men upon whom the guns are working, and umpires will know at once how much "casualty" to allow for the hitherto expected fire of the batteries. Thus we are getting nearer to realism in field days, and approaching the goal of getting the value registered of each new condition in the light.

Motor Kitchen

Cold timed meat for troops in warfare will soon disappear from the list of the hardships of active service. The use of the motor vehicle and the invention of a means of cooking timed or fresh meats whilst moving rapidly have received the approval of the authorities. An Irish quarter-master has invented a travelling kitchen, fixed in an ordinary wagon, which can cook for 800 men as it moves with them, and at the first halt in a forced march a hot meal can be served at once. By the application of motor power, the radius of these travelling stoves can be increased enormously in dealing with scattered troops, and it should be possible for men in the most lonely outpost situations to be served with hot food instead of eating the cold rations which they carry with them. These kitchens are so balanced that they keep upright when passing over the roughest ground, without spilling or risk of turning over. The field kitchen is an oil fuel one, without spark or smoke.

The New Bullet

After considerable delay the extended trials of the new pointed bullet are to be entered upon this summer. The subject has been under discussion for six years and despite demonstrations at Bisley and the use of this

modern form of bullet has been kept in the experimental stage for a longer time than in other countries. It appears to be now realized that the Lee-Enfield bullet at present in use places in an inferior position. A list of the nations which have adopted the pointed bullet, with the year of its adoption in each case, is appended: France, 1904; Germany, 1905; United States, 1906; Denmark, 1908; Holland, 1908; Turkey, 1908; Japan, 1909; Switzerland, 1909.

The chief value of the pointed bullet lies in its flatter trajectory, which gives point-blank aim at a greater distance; thus the danger space is vastly increased. Moreover, the speed and stopping power of the pointed type are much greater than those of the Lee-Enfield. Lastly, in the matter of accuracy, the Americans have proved, in competition with our rifle men, that their new ammunition turns the balance of contests every time against the users of the old bullet.

In the windows of Wilson Bros.' store on Government street there is a fine collection of silverware, shields, cups, medals, etc., the trophies won by the Fifth Regiment C. G. A. These are the prizes won by the local regiment last summer when the militiamen of Victoria captured first, second and third places in nearly every competition under the auspices of the Dominion Artillery association. The trophies are to be presented to the winning companies and the various money prizes distributed to the successful gunners at a general parade to be held at the Drill Hall tomorrow night. The list is given in full in another column. The majority of the awards go to No. 2 and No. 3 companies. No. 1 company seems to have had an off year; but it is noticeable that No. 1 company won the Governor-General's shield for general efficiency seven times in nine years.

OLDEST FREE MASON IN THE WORLD

James Bellows McGregor, New Hampshire's Oldest Resident, Had Been Ill Only Once

James Bellows McGregor, the oldest man in New Hampshire, and believed to be the oldest Mason in the world, died at his home in Newport, N. H., recently. He was in his 109th year.

Mr. McGregor was born in North Newport on Sept. 6, 1801, about one year after George Washington died. He was a boy of eleven when the war of 1812 was declared, and just past forty when hostilities with the Mexicans opened. He was fourteen when the battle of Waterloo was fought and sixty at the beginning of the Civil war in this country. His father was Joel McGregor, and his mother's maiden name was Martha Bellows. He had three brothers, Gayus, Cyrus and Laomy, and three sisters, Polly, Martha and Ruby, all of whom reached advanced ages. The first mentioned being ninety-four when he died.

When James was four years old he began his school life at North Newport, and continued it at that place until he was nineteen. During vacations he assisted his father on the farm. After this, he attended Newport Academy a year, then in charge of William Calrk, a well known teacher in those days. Then he taught

school one winter in Simon. After this he taught school at North Newport. Mrs. William Welley, aged eighty-two, is the only pupil now living.

In 1824 Mr. McGregor, accompanied by T. Metcalf, went to Albany, N. Y., walking all but sixteen miles of the distance. On his return he entered a store in Newport as a clerk. There he remained a number of months. He was then employed in a store at Salisbury three years, and in another store of the same town one year. In 1828 he taught singing schools, and in 1829 he bought a store in Lunenburg, Vt. In 1830 he built a store in Lunenburg, and in 1831 disposed of his interests for about \$2,000.

On Nov. 9, 1832, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Townsend, sister of Mrs. Amos Tuck, of Exeter. He then returned to Lunenburg, Vt., and again entered business. His next change was to Boston, where he remained about one year. He went to Newport, and later manufactured barrels in Waterville, Me., three years. In 1838 he again taught singing with much success in several towns in Maine.

Mr. McGregor's remarkable constitution is shown by the fact that until he was 105 years old he insisted on helping make the hay crop, and claimed that he could rake as much hay as any of the hired men. Save the trouble with his sight, which was not serious beyond preventing his reading, Mr. McGregor's only physical ailment was slight deafness. One had to raise his voice considerably to make himself heard, but there was not the slightest trouble with the aged man's intellect, for he was always prompt and to the point in responding to a question, and he had a keen sense of humor, too.

Mr. McGregor was so old that he remembered occurrences of almost a century ago, and a visit with him seemed almost like talking to a man from another world. He remembered personally so many important things that men of middle life know of only

as history that one was carried back almost unbelievable lengths in talking with him.

Mr. McGregor had seen the nation grow from a few hundred thousands to more than 80,000,000 of people, and he has seen thirty-two States added to the Union. There were sixteen states when he was born, and now there are forty-eight. He had lived under twenty-three of the twenty-five national administrations and he had been a Democrat ever since there was a Democratic party, but of late he had been a little weak in the faith.

When he was born the Union stopped at the Mississippi River, where it abutted on the possessions of France. He had seen the development of the Union until it extends from ocean to ocean, and takes in islands in both the great oceans, and he had seen the development of all the marvellous inventions, such as the telephone, the electric railway, the automobile, the flying machines, the steamboat and all the other great things that this generation accepts as a matter of course.

Mr. McGregor joined the Masonic lodge in Salisbury in 1826, and had been a Mason ever since. For a good many years he had been a member of Mt. Vernon lodge in Newport. When he was one hundred years old the lodge paid him an official visitation.

Good Piper But Poor Plumber.

A foolish man he went and laid his overcoat away. Because one morn he chanced to hear the bluebird pipe his lay: He's sorry now he trusted it; he's on his back in bed, "Insanitary piping" is the cause, the doctor said.

Something Besides Mush.

Mr. Hubb (with newspaper). "Cook is coming back, I see." Mrs. Hubb. "Don't care anything about that. What I want to come back is something to cook."

ALBERNI

Consider these offers, and if you want to get property in Alberni before the boom, buy at once—

East Half D. L. 135, 80 Acres—Good land, good timber, fronting on Alberni-Nanaimo stage road, a little over two miles from the Alberni Postoffice. Very suitable for subdivision. Adjoining land held at \$75 and \$80 per acre. Price \$4,800. Payable \$1600 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

Also Fifteen Acres Adjoining Port Alberni Townsite, subdivided into lots. Survey registered. Purchaser can proceed to sell at once. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash, balance 6 and 12 months at 7 per cent. Owners want the cash or would not sell. Both properties for sale for three days at above figures. Apply

Box "723" Colonist

English and Canadian Bicycles

Fishing Tackle, Baseball and Lacrosse Supplies

We have just received a large consignment of these goods, which are now on display at our store. Make your selection early, while the stock is complete.

Bicycles

"Bicycle Special"—Rudge Wedge English Bicycle, with steel rims, free wheel, rim brakes, mud guards, and detachable tires. Special Price \$35.00

Rudge Whithworth Bicycles, with steel rims, free wheel, rim brakes, mud guards, and detachable tires \$45.00

Rudge Whithworth Bicycles, 2-speed gears \$55.00

Rudge Whithworth Bicycles, 3-speed gears \$60.00

Rudge Whithworth Bicycles, high grade, Special \$60.00

Rudge Whithworth Bicycles, high grade special, 2-speed gear \$70.00

Rudge Whithworth Bicycles, high grade special, 3-speed gear \$75.00

Perfect and Cleveland Bicycles, with steel and wood rims, Dunlop tires, mud guards and coaster brakes \$45.00

Perfect and Cleveland Bicycles, cushion frames, spring handle bars, wood or steel rims, and mud guards \$65.00

Baseball Supplies

Boys' Baseballs. Each 50c, 35c, 25c, 15c and 5c
Boys' Baseballs, good grade. Each \$1.00, 75c and 60c
Goldsmith Official League Ball \$1.25
Spalding's Official League Ball \$1.50

Boys' Baseball Bats. Each, 50c, 35c, 25c and 15c
Men's Baseball Bats. Each, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c
Louisville Slugger—"old-tempered bat". Each \$1.50

Boys' Fielding Gloves, Goldsmith's. Each, 50c and 25c
Boys' Fielding and Catcher Gloves. Each, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c

Men's Fielding Gloves, Goldsmith's. Each, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.25, \$1.75 and \$1.50

Men's Catchers' Gloves. Each, \$7.50, \$6.25, \$5.50, \$4.25, \$3.50 and \$2.50

Men's and Boys' Baseball Masks, ranging in price from, each, 75c to \$4.00

Baseball Shoe Plates. Set, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c

We Carry a Complete Stock of Athletic Clothing, Uniforms, Sweaters, Shoes and Belts. Special Prices to Clubs.

Fishing Tackle

Bamboo Rods, 2-piece, suitable for black bass fishing. Each 15c
Bamboo Rods, 3-piece. Each, 50c, 35c, 25c and 20c
Split Bamboo Rods, 3-piece, with extra tip for trout fishing, bait or fly. Each, \$1.50 and \$1.25
Split Bamboo Rods, well bound, 3-piece, with extra tip, suitable for bait or fly fishing. Each, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00
Split Bamboo Rods, high grade, with the best silk bindings. Each, \$7.50, \$6.00, \$5.25, \$4.50 and \$4.00
Greenheart Rods. Prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$10.00
Steel Rods, 3-piece. Special Price \$2.75
Mr. Fisherman—We have everything you require in lines, casts, hooks, spoons, reels, etc.

Lacrosse Sticks

Lally's Lacrosse Sticks, for boys. Each 75c
Lally's Lacrosse Sticks, for youths. Each \$1.50
Lally's Lacrosse Sticks, for men. Each \$2.00
Lally's Youths' Special, made of clock cork. Each \$2.25
Lally's Men's Special, made of clock cork. Each \$3.00
Lally's Men's Extra Special, made of clock cork. Each \$3.75
Lacrosse Balls. Each, 75c, 50c, 35c and 20c

See Our Stock of
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920 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Opposite Weiler Bros.

Agents for
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Dr. McPhee of Essington is opening a drug store at Kitselas.

Work has begun for the season at the Whitehorse shipyards.

Chilliwack's board of trade is the latest organization of the kind to undertake a publicity campaign.

The Bank of Montreal will erect a reinforced concrete building in Enderby this summer.

F. E. Tiley has been appointed municipal clerk at Penticton at a monthly salary of \$50.

A private telephone system for the use of the police department has been installed in New Westminster.

The Fraser River Mills propose enlargements during the coming summer involving an expenditure of \$250,000.

T. E. Crowell has been awarded the contract to build a \$15,000 residence for R. C. Buchanan, of the Bank of Montreal, on his ranch at Long Lake.

The C. P. R. is making arrangements to have its present station premises at Kamloops moved back 100 feet from the present main track.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Porter, of Cobble Hill, and Miss M. Barroughs, of Duncan, was solemnized at the latter town a few days ago.

Mr. J. A. Mara has sold to the city of Kamloops a block of waterfrontage property which will be used as a river-side park. The price paid was \$4,000.

Out of respect for the late registrar, G. W. Chadsey, there will be no sitting of the County Court at Chilliwack until May 5th.

F. W. Walker, for the past few months acting divisional superintendent of the C. P. R. at Nelson, has been appointed instructor of new rules, at Vancouver.

Nanaimo residents, regardless of political affiliations, approve the appointment of Constable Trawford as sheriff of the Coal City. There were sixteen candidates for the office.

Vancouver's health committee has decided to take no action respecting sanitary conditions just outside the city, holding that responsibility herein is provincial.

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Baron Dairoki Kituchi of the Imperial Japanese University at Tokyo, and ex-minister of education in the Japanese Government, is to be the guest of the Canadian Club of Vancouver at a luncheon on Tuesday next.

J. Dewar, the man-under-the-bed of Prince Rupert, who was captured while intimidating a lady hotel boarder with a brace of revolvers, has decided to take a speedy trial.

Immigration to Nelson and the surrounding district promises to be exceptionally heavy during the coming season. Every mail from the Old Land is bringing inquiries to the secretary of the Nelson board of trade.

New Westminster celebrated the opening of the trans-Fraser bridge as a free traffic bridge with a torchlight procession and speechifying by Mayor Lee, Mr. J. D. Taylor, M. P., Mr. Frank McKenzie, M. P., and a number of others.

Vancouver's city council has authorized Mayor Taylor to apply to the Attorney-General for an investigation of methods employed by certain real estate speculators in subdividing and offering for sale properties outside the city limits not suitable for the purposes for which they had been advertised.

The bar of the Iroquois Hotel at Vancouver has been closed by the license commissioners of the Terminal City until full investigation has been made of the circumstances of the death of Amel Shidden, who died after a fall from the bar while allegedly in a semi-intoxicated condition.

In connection with the retirement from the Provincial service upon superannuation of Mr. M. X. Martin, chief clerk in the Land Registry Office at Vancouver, that gentleman was presented by his late colleagues with a testimonial of their friendship and esteem, accompanied by a beautiful silver loving cup.

James Percy Robertson, a C. P. R. brakeman, fell from a freight train near Golden a day or so ago, his left leg and left arm being caught by the cruel wheels and severed from the body. The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital at Golden, but succumbed to his injuries a few hours later.

Captain A. Cameron of the steamer New Era has been committed for trial at Vancouver on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of engineer Bramwell on February 26th. Trouble occurred between the captain and the engineer while the steamer was at Porpoise Bay, and in the scuffle both fell aboard. Captain Cameron got back to the steamer but the engineer was drowned.

Whether an injunction will be sought by New Westminster City to prevent the Vancouver Power Company prosecuting its work at Coquit-

lam Lake, pending a final decision as to the ownership of the land in dispute, will depend upon the length of time it will take before the case reaches the Exchequer Court, according to a statement of Major Lee of the Royal City.

The spring rush of fruit-land seekers is now on at Creston.

Revelstoke has decided to take a plebiscite as to where the new school shall be located.

Several arrests have been made in the Cranbrook neighborhood of white men engaged in the illegal trapping of beaver.

Recent Vancouver weddings have included those of Mr. Frank Boyd of New Michel and Miss Margaret Anna Brown.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, at Kelowna, a few days ago celebrated the marriage of Mr. Alexander McPherson Cowan and Miss Margaret Pearl Nalmsmith.

The marriage occurred last week of Mr. Norman McLeod, a prominent young contractor of Prince Rupert, and Miss Louise Phillips.

The wedding was solemnized at Nelson on Tuesday last of Mr. Alfred C. Ball and Miss Florence Edna Hodgson of Rossland.

Vernon has decided to lay cement sidewalks immediately, and tenders have been invited for the new water mains.

Fall wheat in the vicinity of Enderby and Armstrong is reported in splendid condition and promising a heavy yield.

In Rossland's First Congregational Church five of the prettiest girls of the congregation are now acting as ushers, with great advantage to the offertory.

It has been found impossible at the present time to establish the demonstration orchards intended for the Okanagan in consequence of the non-availability of nursery stock.

Instructions have been issued to the Department by the Dominion Minister of Mines to place a geological survey party in the field this summer in the locality of Stewart, on the Portland Canal.

A coroner's jury at Prince Rupert has returned a verdict that Mrs. Left stadt came to her death through blows inflicted by her brutal husband, who has been held for trial on a charge of murder.

The office vacated by W. R. Summers, as assistant to F. F. Busted, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., has been filled by the appointment of W. I. Kingston, who has been for eight years in the employ of the C. P. R. at Calgary and Winnipeg.

Norris Fitzgerald, employed at the French Creek Mining Co.'s claim in the Big Bend district, is missing under circumstances which suggest that he is dead either from exposure or through being caught by the river ice while on his way down to Revelstoke. He left the camp to go to Revelstoke on February 24th last.

A coroner's jury at Vancouver has

found that Kenji Satta, the Japanese boy killed by a tramcar on Thursday last, met death by accident, while expressing the opinion in a rider that the accident might have been avoided had the car been better equipped. The practice was also deplored of persons riding bicycles being permitted to "hang on" to cars in motion.

The re-surver of the sandheads at the mouth of the Fraser, undertaken by the Dominion Government, will be begun about the middle of April. According to rivermen, the main channel of the Fraser has been veering northward during the past twelve months, and is slipping again into the old channel which it occupied several years ago. The change means a deeper and wider channel, and the new survey is expected to show that the channel is this season more advantageous for shipping than it was last season.

THE NEW HARVARD

Trials of a Lecturer on Astronomy in These Sidis Days (From Life)

"Before proceeding further with the lecture," said the professor of astronomy at Harvard, "I must insist that the students lay aside their dolls. I cannot pretend to instruct those who do not pay attention, and I wish to remark that there is a time and a place for playing dolls, as well as a repository for rattles."

"Do not make it necessary for me to be personal, Herbert Sylvester Lowell. The mere fact that you are teething is no excuse for biting your teething ring in that obstreperous fashion. Mr. Hollywood, would you mind stepping into the hall and telling Algernon's nurse to come in. He has an attack of whooping cough, which is annoying the entire class."

ARNPRIOR DRUGGIST ENDORSES D. D. D.

Canadian druggists are becoming enthusiastic about D. D. D., as they find it really cures their customers of eczema and other torturing skin diseases.

This is what Druggist Chambers, of Arnprior, Ont., wrote us on November 10 last:

"I have handled D. D. D. ever since you commenced advertising it in Canada, as I know it to be good, having sold it for several years in Belt, Montana, where I found it gave superior satisfaction."

"(Signed) J. CHAMBERS." For years doctors tried to cure eczema through the blood. As it is caused by germs in the skin itself, they were naturally not very successful.

Then came D. D. D. Prescription—a mild, soothing, yet penetrating compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., that kills the germs in the inner skin, relieves the awful itch, and cures. We feel sure that D. D. D. will do for you what it has done for so many others. C. H. Bowes and Co., Druggists.

For free trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Department V. C., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

"To continue: Uranus is, you will observe, one of the most important planets in the constellations; it has—These interruptions are becoming most annoying! Horace Fletcher Audubon, you must either put away that gingerbread man or leave the classroom. No, Milton Horatio Meeker, you cannot play with your tin engine during the lecture hour."

"But I can plainly note that I am not going to be permitted to proceed, for that marble game between Augustus Everton and Nothan Hale Hanson has absorbed the interest of most of the auditors. Henry James, don't you know that my nerves are not accustomed to the scratching of your slate pencil? Stop it! Ah, there goes the bell. One moment, please; I have one or two announcements to make."

"I regret to say that Professor Greathead, who was to have talked to us tomorrow on the 'Cosmic Consciousness of the Inevitable,' is ill and will not appear. His maternal parent telephoned me this morning that he is suffering from a slight attack of chicken pox and that his nurse thinks it unwise for him to come. I am requested further to announce that there will be a game of pom-pom-pullaway for the seniors this afternoon in the yard. The scheduled debate between the juniors and the junior laws will be held Saturday despite the epidemic of cholera infantum which has so unfortunately spread among the students. "I must ask the nurses to come single file and to avoid getting the perambulator wheels entangled in each other. It interferes with the facility of egress. Kindly avoid dropping milk bottles upon the floor, and see that all rattles, dolls and toys are in the possession of the proper owners."

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The war department has turned over to the local Philippine government the prosecution of the two Japanese alleged to have been engaged in securing plans for the fortifications of Corregidor, Manila harbor, in the hope that the attorneys in Manila may be able to find some law of the islands which will serve to secure punishment of the offenders.

Spring is Sprung.

The grass is springing in the meads. The squirrel springs from bough to bough. The flowers are springing from the seeds. We spring from bed more early now.

In lovers' hearts a new joy springs. The trout springs in the waters clear. Wives spring demands for hats and things—

Who then will say that Spring's not here?

His Little Joke

"How would you like to take part in a cantata?" "I'd jump at the chants!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Useful Charity

"She is very liberal in her charities," said one woman. "Yes," answered the other; "liberal, but not always practical. For instance, she wanted to send alarm-clocks to Africa to aid sufferers from the sleeping-sickness."

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY

The native purity and garden freshness of



is preserved by the use of sealed lead packets. — Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —

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Ask always and everywhere —for—

SILVER SPRING Lager Beer

The slight difference in price proclaims its worth

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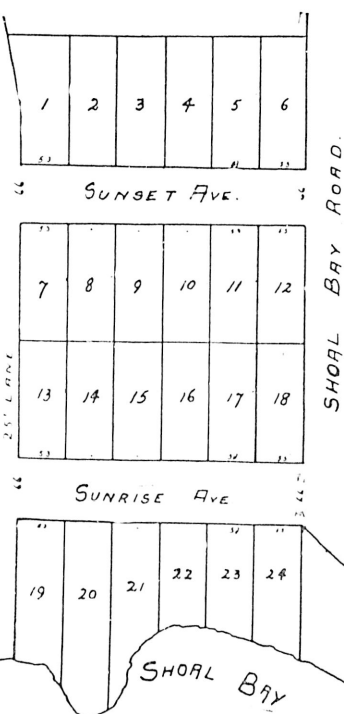
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How eagerly did men of means buy up the home sites affording a good view of Oak Bay! How quickly did Foul Bay come into prominence the moment it had reasonable assurance of street car service! Between these two lies Shoal Bay.

No. 20, 53 x 230	\$1300
No. 21, 53 x 200	\$1200
Nos. 22 and 23	\$1100
No. 24, 58 x 213	\$1200



Now the Predestined Site of Elegant and Permanent Homes

More sheltered than the one, more romantic than the other, it is destined, we believe, to outstrip both in the favor of fastidious home builders. Our subdivision there, pre-eminently "The Subdivision With Charm," affords the only opportunity available of securing a waterfront lot giving on this beautiful sheet of water.

Nos. 9, 10, 15, 16, 53 x 120	\$375
Nos. 1, 2, 8, 14, 53 x 120	\$400
No. 7, 53 x 120	\$425
No. 13, 53 x 120	\$450

The BALANCE OF THESE LOTS ARE SOLD. We have made sales every day since putting this subdivision on the market. If you want to take advantage of this offering, be prompt.



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Label Printing and
Varnishing

Work done by us in any of the above departments cannot be excelled throughout Canada. Our aim is to do only first-class work at reasonable prices. In fact we will not turn out a poor job. Our object is to retain our customers with the quality of our work and the very reasonable prices.

We carry by far the largest and most complete stock of Flat Papers and Envelopes in British Columbia, and are always prepared to execute anything in our line, whether it be a Visiting Card or Commercial Work of any kind, printed or lithographed; Pamphlets, large or small Labels, plain, colored or varnished; Ruling, Punching, Binding Law Books, Blank Books, large or small; also making cuts or designs, such as Line Drawings, Zinc or Copper Half-tones. Lithograph Maps equal to any that can be got from the Eastern cities.

We are sole agents for the Tengwell Loose-Leaf Files and Binders, also the celebrated Majestic Loose-Leaf Ledger, the best on the market.

If merchants and others that have been getting their supplies from the East would give us a chance to compete before sending their orders away, they will find the work can be done better at home and at the same price in equal quantities.

TELEPHONE

THE COLONIST

197

STOCK OPERATORS STILL WAITING

Expectation of Judgment in Tobacco Trust Case Halts Speculation—Money Market Conditions Are Unfavorable

NEW YORK, April 2. — There was very little life in the speculation in stocks. The stock market held fast to its conviction that the supreme court was likely to hand down a decision in the American Tobacco case on Monday, and is more inclined to reduce commitments than to extend them, pending the clearing up of that important matter.

The buying of stocks during the first hour was attributed to covering up of outstanding shorts rather than to any initiative in the speculation. The gains were mostly lost in the second hour.

Foreign exchange was firm in tone, and further gold exports are looked for next week with the additional inducement offered by the premium on American eagles paid by the Bank of England. The speculation in rubber shares in the London market helped to keep up the money rate. The discounts also hardened again today.

The enormous changes shown in the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany represent the strain of the April settlement, now past, and conditions are expected to relax here. The London market, however, has to face some important government financing during the coming week.

Yesterday's 3 per cent. call rate here is moderate, compared with the usual rate for that period, and disbursements coming back into the money market are likely to relax the rate next week, unless the gold exports shall affect the tone. The stock market demand for loans is insignificant. The mercantile agencies report that high prices and industrial unrest are having some effect on general business, and by consequence on the demand for the credits. The advances in wages announced by the New York Central called fresh attention to the prevailing tendency.

Estimates of the quarterly earnings of the United States Steel Corporation were of a very favorable showing to be made by the forthcoming report.

The bank statement was unexpectedly weak. The loss of upwards of \$10,000,000 in the actual cash holdings of the banks finds no explanation in the known movements of money, and leaves the \$2,000,000 gold exported today still to be counted in next week's return. Without that allowance the actual surplus of the clearing house banks stood at only \$5,345,000 on Friday night.

Bonds were firmer. Total sales par value \$1,272,000. U. S. Threes have advanced 1/4 per cent. on call this week.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

	High.	Low.	Closing
Alb.-Chalmers	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Amal. Copper	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am. Car. Edy.	63	62 1/2	62
Am. Cot. Oil	63	62 1/2	62
Amer. Ice	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amer. Loco.	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Amer. Smelt.	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Amer. Sugar	136 1/2	134	134 1/2
Amer. Tel.	136 1/2	134	134 1/2
Amer. Woolen	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Anaconda	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atlantic Coast	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Atchafalpa	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
B. & O.	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
B. R. T.	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
C. C. & S. L.	181 1/2	181	181 1/2
C. P. R.	181 1/2	181	181 1/2
C. and G. W.	181 1/2	181	181 1/2
C. and S. W.	181 1/2	181	181 1/2
C. M. and S. P.	181 1/2	181	181 1/2
Cent. Leather	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
C. E. and L.	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Colo. Southern	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Con. Gas	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Corn Products	167 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
D. and H.	297 1/2	296 1/2	296 1/2
Gen. Elec.	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Gen. Motors	67	65 1/2	65 1/2
Illinois Cent.	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Inter-Met.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Int. Paper	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Int. Pump	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Iowa Cent.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
L. and N.	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Mackay	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Mexican Cent.	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
M. S. F. S. S. M.	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
M. S. F. S. S. M.	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Missouri Pac.	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nat. Lead	80	79 1/2	79 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
N. Y. O. and W.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N. and W.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern Pac.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Pacific Mail	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pennsyl. Ry.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Peoples Gas	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed Steel	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Rep. Steel	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Rock Island	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sloss Steel	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Southern Pac.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Southern Ry.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Tenn. Copper	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Texas Pac.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Third Ave.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Twin City	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Union Pac.	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
U. S. Cast. I. Pipe	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
U. S. Steel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Utah Copper	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Virginia Chem.	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Wabash	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
West. Union	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Westinghouse	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Wisconsin Cent.	50	49 1/2	49 1/2

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Listed Stocks	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Canadian Oil	62	62 1/2
Alberta Coal and Coke	62	62 1/2
Int. Coal and Coke	62	62 1/2
Portland Canal Mining	62	62 1/2
Stewart M. and P. Co.	35 1/2	36
Western Coal and Coke	200	200
Huron Saw Works	N	110
Donlin Trust Co.	97	103
Gr. West. Permanent	113 1/2	114 1/2
Unlisted—		
B. C. Perm. Loan A.	130	
B. C. Trust Corp.	96	105
Crown Certificate		91
Northern Certificate		98
Pac. Whaling pfd.	55	
Amer. Canadian Oil	66 1/2	67 1/2
B. C. Copper Co.	64 1/2	67

Canadian Con. S. and R.	78	85
Canadian Northwest Oil	12	18
Diamond Vale C. and C.	05	07 1/2
Granby	49	
Nicola Valley C. and C.	78	85
Rambler Carbou	21 1/2	24 1/2
Red Cliff Mining Co.	100	110
Royal Cobalt	795	830
S. A. Scrip		

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)
CHICAGO, April 2.—It was a heavy market in wheat from first to last and the new crop months closed within a fraction of the bottom after a break of 1 1/2 cents or more from the closing figures Friday. There were bearish news from all quarters both early and late. Before the market opened dispatches told of rains at Southern Kansas points. An hour later messages reported rains working north and east over a larger territory. At the same time the forecast for next 36 hours indicated showers for southeastern Kansas, Missouri and southern Illinois to night and tomorrow. Altogether the weather and crop situation was much improved and the bears were encouraged to take advantage of the situation. The disappointing feature in the trade for the day was the failure of the leading bull interests in the different months from May to September to come to the support of the market at the decline. The short sellers were given so much hope today that it is just barely possible they have gone too far and that either bull leadership of bull news at the opening next week might easily give the market a different tone.

Corn—This corn market which we have advised selling right and left, gave the most conspicuous exhibition today than at any time since liquidation began. Cash corn prices were from one to two cents lower. The only buying of importance at any time was by shorts. About the only thing to guard against is an oversold position in the local trade.

Oats—Closing prices for oats were 3/4 cents under last prices yesterday, a very moderate decline compared with the break in other markets.

Provisions—May pork closed with a break of 50 cents for the day at \$25.10 and July at the same figure. Loss in lard prices for the day was 20 to 25 cents at bottom figures. May ribs closed 15 cents lower. There was a little buying by brokers, thought to be acting for the packers, but no rally of any importance took place.

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close.
May 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2

Maynard & Son
AUCTIONEERS
Instructed by Mrs. P. Brown, we will sell on
TUESDAY
2 p. m.
At the Residence, 1113 Pandora Ave.,
All Her
DESIRABLE AND WELL KEPT
Furniture and Effects

Including: Parlors, walnut up, settee, up, balance rocker, 3 occasional up, chairs, japs, center table, rockers, vases, brick-a-brac, carpets, etc., hall carpet, hall stand, hanging lamp.
Dining Room—Very fine oak sideboard, 6 chairs, up, arm chair, oak extension table, glassware, china, crockery, couch, heater, carpet square, W. & W. sewing machine.
Bedrooms—Oak bedroom suite, box mattress, single iron bedstead, spring and mattress, commode chair, carpet and toilet ware, etc. kitchen linoleum, kitchen chairs, cupboard table, 8-day clock, couch, rockers, 4 hole cook stove, lawn mower, go-cart, buck-saw, tubs, carpenter's tools, Japanese solid copper ornament, etc.
Six-Hole Souvenir Steel Range
On view Monday afternoon and morning of sale.

MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS
Auction Sales for April
Tuesday, 5th
1113 Pandora Ave.
Friday, 8th
At Sales Room
FURNITURE STOCK, ETC.
Tuesday, 12th
1160 Pandora Ave.
MISSION OAK FURNITURE
Friday, 15th
At Sales Room
Tuesday, 19th
1813 Chestnut Ave.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE
Friday, 22nd
At Sales Room
Tuesday, 26th
At Sales Room
DRY GOODS AND PLANTS
Friday, 29th
At Sales Room
FURNITURE AND STOCK
MAYNARD & SONS Auctioneers

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.
BROKERS.
14-16 Mahon Bldg. 1114 Govt. St.
We offer subject to withdrawal or previous sale:
1 S. A. Scrip.....\$820.00
10 Granby Cons.....47.50
2 Pac. Whaling cons.....46.00
10 Pac. Whaling pfd.....75.00
2 Ann. Telephone.....5.00
20 Stewart Land Co.....20.00
1000 Lucky Cabinet.....10 1/2
1000 Main Res. Co.....25
2400 Bear River Canyon.....30
2000 Portland Canal.....29 1/2
Will Buy
10 B. C. Per. Loan A.....\$125.00
1100 Portland Canal.....28
Private Wires.
We can furnish you with quotations on local and all other securities.

July	104 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107
Sept.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Corn—				
May	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
July	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63
Sept.	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Oats—				
May	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Sept.	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pork—				
May	25.50	25.50	25.07	25.10
July	25.40	25.40	25.05	25.10
Sept.	24.90	24.90	24.60	24.60
Lard—				
May	13.57	13.70	13.55	13.55
July	13.57	13.57	13.30	13.32
Sept.	13.49	13.49	13.17	13.20
Short Ribs—				
May	13.57	13.57	13.42	13.45
July	13.27	13.27	13.15	13.17
Sept.	13.17	13.17	13.02	13.05

Stewart Williams & Co.
Duly Instructed, will sell by Public Auction at
610 Government Street
the residence of the late Mrs. R. J. Macdonald, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5th
AT 11 O'CLOCK
the whole of the

Household Furniture
and Effects
contained therein
DRAWING ROOM—Piano, Walnut Drawing Room Set, Mirror, Mahogany Table, Walnut Wharfedale, Round Table, Walnut Table, Six Oilographs, Carpet, Curtains, Chairs, Rockers, Ornaments, etc.
DINING ROOM—Walnut Ex. Table, Walnut Sideboard, Walnut Sofa, Bookcase and Books, Six Dining Chairs, Clock, Five Fine Engravings, Candlesticks, Pictures, Mirror, Heater, Three Armchairs, Tea Set, Carpet and Linoleum, Curtains, Ornaments, etc.
BREAKFAST ROOM.—Ex. Table, Mahogany Cupboard, Walnut Chest of Drawers, Machine, Bookcase, etc.
KITCHEN—Small Range, Gas Plate, Cooking Utensils, Three Ladders, Tank, Bake Oven, etc.
HALL—Hall Stand, Heater, Carpet, Pictures, Screen, Table, etc.
PANTRY—Dinnerware, China-ware, Glassware, Epergnes, Lamps, etc.
LANDING AND BATHROOM—Bath, Washstand, Bureau, Linen Chest, Cupboards, Chairs, Mirror, Linoleum, Curtains, Blinds, etc.
And the contents of 12 Bedrooms comprising Beds, Mattresses, Bureaus, Washstands, Mirrors, Bookcases, Shelves, Toiletware, Armchairs, Tables, Sofas, Pictures, Chairs, Carpets, Curtains, Blinds, Ornaments, Cupboards, etc. Also the usual household Linen, Blankets and Plate of a first-class boarding house, together with a Refrigerator and other goods too numerous to mention.

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BREAKFAST ROOM.—Ex. Table, Mahogany Cupboard, Walnut Chest of Drawers, Machine, Bookcase, etc.

KITCHEN—Small Range, Gas Plate, Cooking Utensils, Three Ladders, Tank, Bake Oven, etc.

HALL—Hall Stand, Heater, Carpet, Pictures, Screen, Table, etc.

PANTRY—Dinnerware, China-ware, Glassware, Epergnes, Lamps, etc.

LANDING AND BATHROOM—Bath, Washstand, Bureau, Linen Chest, Cupboards, Chairs, Mirror, Linoleum, Curtains, Blinds, etc.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 5th
AT 11 O'CLOCK
the whole of the

X Stocks for Sale
Subject to Prior Sale or Withdrawal
10 United Wireless pfd.....\$19.50
1000 American Canadian Oil.....08 1/2
1000 Portland Canal Mining.....30
607 Alberta Coal.....05
500 Canadian Northwest Oil.....18
2 1/2 Gt. West Perm.....116.00
2000 B. C. Amal. Coal.....04
115 B. C. Pulp and Paper pfd.....30
ALL ACTIVE MINING SHARES
DEALT IN
Direct private wire. Continuous market quotations.
WAGHORN, GYNN & CO.,
Vancouver.

Davies & Sons
AUCTIONEERS
To rent 2 houses and a furnished cottage, central
For private sale, 12 incubators and brooders, some prize white wyandotte fowl.
A very fine table piano (Strand) by Gerard & Co., London, Eng., also a large quantity of furniture and other goods.
Auction sale of household and other goods.
Friday April 8th, 2 p.m.
At Sale Rooms
Cor. Langley and Yates

Davies & Sons
AUCTIONEERS
PRELIMINARY NOTICE
Live Stock Sale
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH,
2 P.M.
Including some very good Dairy Cows, Horses, Rigs, Poultry, etc.
At our Stock Sales Stables, 828 Yates Street.
Anyone wishing to include anything in this line in this sale, apply Auctioneer. Phone 742.

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.
Auction Rooms and Office:
COR. YATES AND LANGLEY STS.

FOR RENT

If paid in advance on and after
March the First

The Daily Colonist

will be delivered by carrier at

**FIFTY CENTS
PER MONTH**

If paid after the tenth day of the month sixty cents

An early and efficient service is
guaranteed.

If the paper is not delivered tele-
phone 11.

The news every morning at fifty
cents per month.

The Sunday magazine section is in-
teresting, and alone well worth
the monthly subscription.

If you are not a subscriber and
wish the paper delivered—
telephone 11.

Yearly - - - \$6

Half-Yearly \$3

Quarterly \$1.50

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.



Paris Has Contributed Most Liberally to Our Display of Spring Millinery

Hundreds of beautiful hats, direct importations from Paris, are to be seen here, as well as a liberal contribution from our own work rooms. The whole front of the second floor beckons to the woman who is hunting a hat—something that is out of the ordinary—something different. Nowhere else are there such assortments—not in any other store will you find such a wide diversity of styles at every price—delightful and becoming visions of what dame fashion has declared for in both medium and large hats.

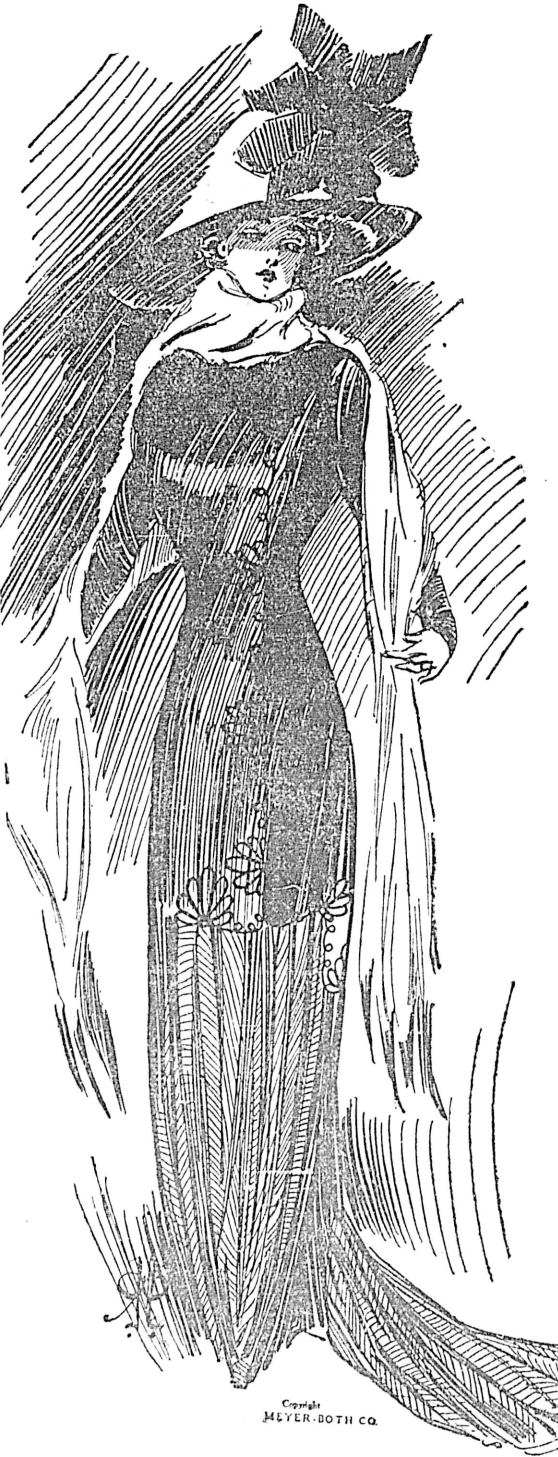
Prize Value in Trimmed Hats at \$5.75---\$9.50

And not only that, but, as every one remarks, "they're just the best and swellest little hats for the price that anyone ever looked at!" and that's the

case exactly—incomparable at the price, stunning models in milan, straw, as well as hand-made turbans, trimmings of flowers, brocaded velvet ribbons, imported ornaments, in all colors. Your critical inspection will most assuredly convince you that these are the best values you ever saw.



Decidedly Attractive Are the Values in Women's Tailored Suits at \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35



Especially interesting assortments of authoritative Spring models of Tailored Suits have been assembled here at these prices, at the Spencer Store. Careful buying by us gives you a superb assortment from which to make your selection. Every suit shown is direct from the heart of Eastern style centres, and are characterized by uniform excellence in design, fit and tailoring. The new models are decidedly mannish, rich in harmonious colors and unique designing. The recent additions include suits of plain and diagonal serges, shepherd plaid suitings, novelty tweeds, and invisible stripe worsteds. These models have coats in semi-fitting styles, from 32 to 36 inches long, many being strictly tailored and others fastening at side with two or three buttons. The skirts are in full-kilted and cluster-pleated effects, being decidedly smart, while the quality could not be better.

Monday's Exceptional Bargain in Novelty Curtain Muslin. Reg. Val. 25c, 30c and 35c for 15c

Spring renovating and cleaning is close at hand. No doubt you will be in need of new curtains. Monday we are offering you a very special bargain in Novelty Curtain Muslin. The widths are 30 and 36 in. They are trimmed with lace, 4 in. wide on the edges, also a panel running down about 3 in. from edge. The quality is exceptionally good. Sold regularly for 25c, 35c and 40c. Monday **15c**

White Enameled Beds, Monday, \$2.50

A splendid offering indeed is that of Iron Beds. They are made very strong, having column posts, in single, three-quarter and full size. We venture to say that these are without doubt the lowest priced beds hereabouts. Monday **\$2.50**

Childs' Chambray Dress, \$2

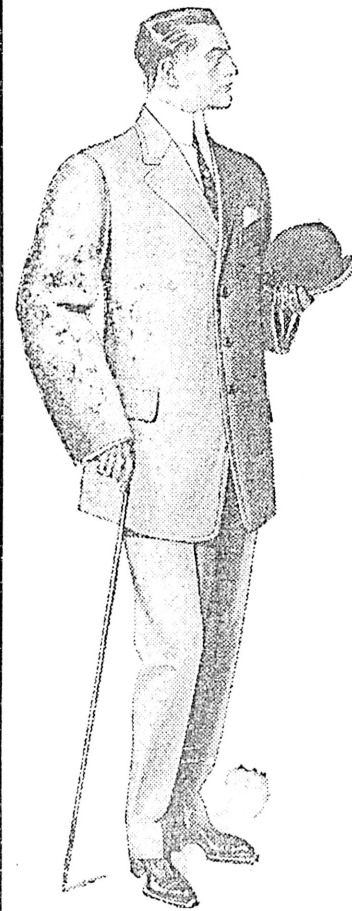
This is a specially good dress for everyday wear. Made of very good quality French chambray, in pink and blue. Has collar of white, also cut on sleeve of white, with white belt. Opens down front. Price **\$2.00**

Child's White Dress, \$3.50

This is suitable for a child from 8 to 10 years. Is made of fine white lawn, made with a beautiful tucked yoke, with insertion and embroidery. Bertha is made with sash. Skirt is plain effect with deep hem and tucks. Price **\$3.50**

Children's White Dresses at \$4.00

At \$4.00 we are showing an extremely handsome dress for the little one. Suitable for a child of 4 or 6 years. It is made of extra fine quality mull. Short sleeves. Has yoke of fine Valenciennes lace, also four rows extending down front. Shadow embroidery, in blue and white, French style. Price **\$1.00**



High Grade Spring Clothes That Are Correct for Men

You can with absolute reliance look to us for the best Ready-to-Wear Suits in the city for the price—and naturally we are ready for you as usual with the finest collection of suits that we have ever had.

"Correct," as far as good clothes are concerned, means that the designs reflect the latest developments of style, fabric and cut. They contain variations that rarely appear in the ready-to-wear line. They have that tailored "bench-made" appearance—coats with graceful, trim lines that appeal to tasty dressers, and trousers cut and finished up-to-the-minute.

Our great volume of business secures for us many advantages in buying. It enables us to offer you high-class garments and exclusive styles at most moderate prices.

These suits show their worth—fabric, tailoring and pattern are all of genuine quality. Our ability to fit you and please you can be thoroughly depended upon.

Suits \$15.00, \$20.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 and up to \$55.00 for Full Dress Clothes. Comparison will prove our values the best. Special styles for young men. Extra sizes for stout men and tall men.

Dress Goods—a Fine Assortment at \$1 per Yard

There is no need to worry about not getting the right kind of material for your Spring or Summer costume. We do not hesitate a moment in saying that our stock is the largest in Western Canada, including every known weave.

New Resilda, Armure, Panamas, Poplin, French Diagonals, Prunella, Alexandra Cloth, Venetian Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Henrietta, Gloria, Eolannes, Lustre, Cream and Navy Serges. This is the best dollar value in Canada. In all colors and black. All this season goods. Width 44 to 54 in. Monday **\$1.00**

Open Stock Dinnerware Priced Low

A specially useful feature of the Up-to-Date China Store is "Open Stock" Dinner and Tea Ware. Any quantity of an "open stock" pattern may be obtained. No necessity to buy more than is needed at the time. The prices are moderate, and only good, reliable articles are stocked in this way in the China and Glass Department, in the Annex.

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Tea Cups and Saucers, at, per dozen	\$1.50	Cream Jugs, half pint, each	20c
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Breakfast Plates, 8 inch, per dozen	\$2.00	Slop or Sugar Bowl, each	20c
Breakfast Plates, 9 inch, per dozen	\$3.00	Platters, 10 1/4 inch, each	75c
Covered Butter Dishes, each	75c	Platters, 13 inch, each	1.00
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The Best Lot of Men's Shirts we have ever had at the price. Prints, Chambrays and Madras, in patterns and style to suit everyone. Over 30 different patterns to select from, bold and some quiet designs, also nice pleated shirts in mauve, green, tan and grey. Amongst these are many of the coat shirts so popular. All are well made and the best cut in really good material. Special **\$1.00**

Mattress Special for Monday at \$3.50

Made in very strong, hard wearing tick, well filled, cotton top and bottom, sides and ends. A better bargain in Mattresses could not be wished for and we can safely say that this Mattress is the best value in the city for the money. Single, three-quarter and full size. Special price **\$3.50**

Queen Quality SHOE

For Economical Women



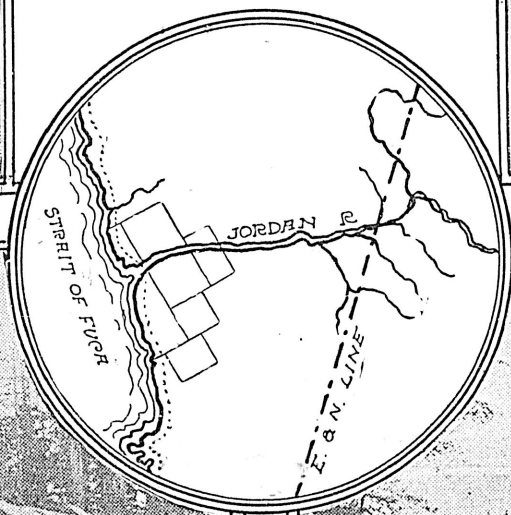
"FOR GENERAL SERVICE"

Neither toleration in buying—nor imposition in selling—are necessary for "Queen Quality." The Shoes tell the whole story. Why not Listen?

Prices range from \$4.00 up. Come in and let us show them to you.

VICTORIA'S NEWEST NEIGHBOR

THE NEW
TOWN RISING FROM THE
FOREST AT JORDAN
RIVER MOUTH



WHERE THE SPRUCE RISES FROM BEDS OF FERN

JUST A SAMPLE OF CEDAR

A STANDARD JORDAN RIVER FIR STICK

THE WHARF AT JORDAN RIVER

There is in connection with the romance of the last Great West, especially as Canada knows the story, perhaps nothing so amazingly wonderful—so absolutely incomprehensible to the people of staid and settled old Europe, or even of the conservative communities of Eastern America, as the magical creation of new cities, full grown from their birth. To those upon the firing line the wonder of it all is less apparent than to the man a little more removed from the stage of action, and therefore with, no doubt, a truer perspective. But think for a moment of this marvel of marvels which, by constant acquaintance, the Westerner has learned to accept quite as the matter-of-course and all in the way of business—the virgin forest yesterday, with the timid deer coming forth at evening to the watering place; today a feverishly optimistic town of canvas and logs and clapboards, selling town lots for thousands; and confident in itself as a coming centre of industry, wealth and teeming population tomorrow, the dream come true—a city with stock exchange, board of trade, street cars, electric light, paved streets, and telephones, automobiles, and all the thousand and one accessories that are the outward and visible signs of city civilization!

Surely the days of good magic are those of this twentieth century.

As a rule it is the railway in its coming makes the city. Vancouver and Prince Rupert are living and active examples. Then, again, it may be the unexpected in mining discovery, as witness Grand Forks and Phoenix; yes, and even Seattle, which built its greatness upon shrewd utilization of the Klondike rush. And less frequently the exploitation of other natural resources than those of the mine product, with a little more time expended in the making, the Western city of substantiality. When the railway comes coincidentally with

SAMPLE STAND OF JORDAN RIVER TIMBER

LOADING THE LOGS ON THE RAILWAY TRUCKS

the opening of mines, the exploitation of great timber areas, and the colonization of rich agricultural areas, one gasps at the thought of what wonders in rapidity of city-building may, in the light of precedents, be witnessed.

Less than forty miles from Victoria—less than thirty as flies the much-quoted crow—where the Jordan river debouches into the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, a foundation has been laid for an industrial town which, within two years, it is a safe prediction, will be a city in embryo, most probably ranking either third or fourth in the matter of population of all the Vancouver Island communities. A year ago the river flowed placidly through silent forest to the sea. Today about two hundred men make Jordan River Mouth their headquarters while they engage in clearing the valley and hillside of their marvellous firs and cedars, hemlock and giant spruce, while half as many more of the rank and file of the industrial army are harnessing the waters of the river for the development of power to be expended in the improvement of the facilities of rapid communication through the districts tributary to Victoria, and betterment of light and power services generally. Another year—and the scene at the mouth of the Jordan will be that of a live, progressive Western town, with electric lights (of course, and from the beginning), commodious hotels, docks, railways, mills shipping in trainloads to the prairie markets, and a population which one may safely approximate at upwards of one thousand active workers—producers in the fullest sense of the term.

The changes sketched are due to two principal forces: The Michigan Pacific Lumber Co. and its development policy, and the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. in its quest for larger power facilities on the island to meet Victoria's demands particularly. The latter touches a subject with which Victorians are scarcely unfamiliar. As to the lumber company and what it is doing for the upbuilding of Vancouver Island along the lines of natural destiny, it is a safe surmise that the general public as yet knows next to nothing.

"The Michigan Pacific Lumber Co.," the Man-in-the-Street would say if questioned. "Now let me see—that was the company, was it not, that bought out the Sayward interests?"

He isn't quite so sure even of that, and as to what the company is doing he is, like the mass of the public, blissfully ignorant.

And yet this company is rapidly laying the foundation for an important new industrial town within an hour's travel of British Columbia's capital. Its managers today are waving the magic wand which in the West causes new cities to arise as though in a night of necromancy.

The story of the present developments out at Jordan river is such a one as the Great West knows by experience—a tale of far-sighted appreciation of the value of nature's treasures, of pioneering difficulties, of grit in holding on and "making the thing come round," and of today the certitude of rewards

commensurate with the enterprise and energy expended.

This is something of the way it came about:

Three years ago or thereabouts, Mr. J. H. Moore of Seattle came to Vancouver Island with his partners, Mr. C. T. Moore, Mr. W. T.

knowledge of timber, and those Grand Rapids experts were far from slow to see that Mr. Moore's conclusions as to the value of his Vancouver Island holdings were the reverse of over-estimated.

The Michigan Pacific Lumber Co. accordingly was formed, chiefly with Grand Rapids

holdings, etc. This one group of capitalists may very conservatively be said to have already invested several millions in British Columbia coast properties identified with the forestry resource.

To speak particularly of the Jordan river limits, they comprise no less than thirty-three thousand acres of heavily wooded country, extending back from the seaboard of the Straits approximately seven miles, to the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway reserve, and gaining an elevation of about 1,800 feet at the back baseline. As indicative of the latent value of these forty-nine square miles of virgin forest, it may be mentioned that it all had been thoroughly and systematically cruised at the time of the formation of the Michigan Pacific Company, by John P. Brayton & Co. of Chicago, whose experts estimated the tract to contain approximately 2,580,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. A Michigan expert cruiser, Mr. Doyle, was subsequently sent in to verify this cruise, and his report gave the contents of the limits at a little over three billion feet. The territory of the company extends, on the seaboard line, from about four miles this side of the Jordan's mouth to three miles beyond that river, in the direction of Carmanah and

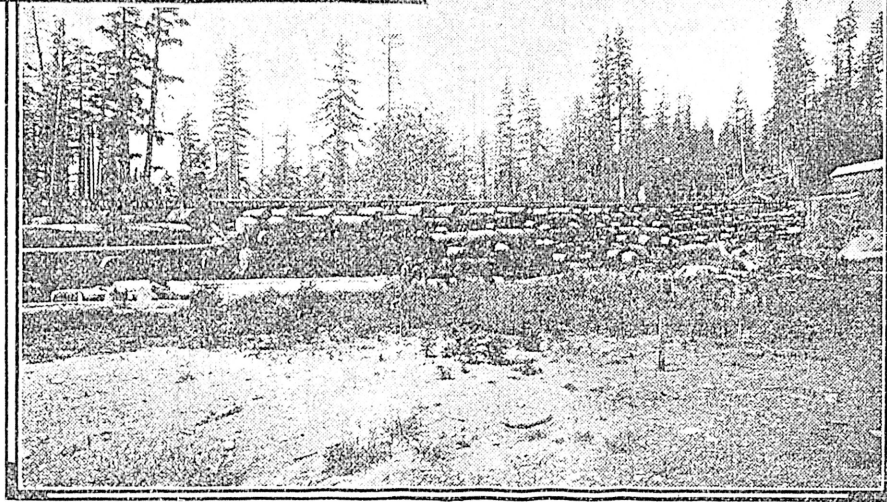


WHAT VANCOUVER ISLANDERS CALL TIMBER.

Coleman and Mr. S. M. Cochrane, looking for likely timber. Needless to say, he found it. Vancouver Island is full of it—and the "like-liest." They staked some sixteen sections, and duly advertised it for purchase in the manner prescribed by law. Then they returned to the forest and staked more, until they had in of some forty-nine sections. Next 1,532 acres of crown-granted timber land was purchased from Mr. J. A. Sayward for \$100,000 cash. In March of 1907 a half-interest in these timber properties was disposed of to parties in Seattle for \$150,000, and a considerable portion of this additional capital was promptly invested in a logging plant with which the Jordan River Lumber Co. began development on scale.

Then came the era of hard times, and certain of those who had invested in the Jordan River properties and industry required to realize quickly by withdrawal. This produced the occasion for Mr. Moore's forward movement, for—realizing by this time that he had one of the finest possible timber propositions—he went directly to the bone of timbermen, the state of Michigan, and there interested new capital, to the extent of considerably more than three-quarters of a million.

Michigan, as the majority know, perhaps, is where the people are born with an inherent



THIRTY FOOT HIGH TRESTLE ON THE COMPANY'S LOGGING RAILWAY

number of associated companies were in fact created, one of which acquired the Sayward mills and interests here—another the Powell lake lumber areas—another the Jordan river capital, and absorbing the Jordan River Lumber Co., proceeded to develop and expand. A

the broad Pacific.

As for the timber itself, a better tribute is paid by the camera (as shown in illustrations herewith) than could perhaps be given in columns of letterpress. It is such timber as has

(Continued on Page Six)

MARIE ANTOINETTE

Louis Seize is associated with many interests, but it is a little difficult to recognize him as the husband who kept, with his own hand, account books, in which he carefully detailed the sums of money spent by his wife, Marie Antoinette. That her expenditure was on a lavish scale need surprise no one, for her luxurious tastes, her caprices, and her extravagant patronages of art made her a unique personality. Her laces, her jewels, her dresses, whatever she chose, were stamped with her own individuality, and so many wonderful designs were created for her that this period of Louis Seize has been, and will always be, a rich store-house for designers. In King Louis' account book, which has recently been published from the original lying in the National Library in Paris, details are entered in his minute writing of the sums spent by this royal lady of magnificent tastes. To wish for a thing with Marie Antoinette was to have it, and King Louis appears to have paid her reckonings again and again, whether under protest or with a good grace does not appear. His account book includes the period from June, 1772, until December, 1784, and from January to June 1791. A few items of expenditure run closely together and concern Parisian jewellers, for the love of the Queen for jewels, particularly for diamonds, can never be forgotten when her name is mentioned.

Marie Antoinette's jewels and lace are of world-wide renown, and some of them are in the hands today of ladies who frequently wear them at society functions in London and elsewhere. In December, 1775, King Louis made an entry of 11,000 livres (the livre being at this period about 11 in value) for a jewelled watch bought by his wife, and in the following year, in the same month, he made a note of having paid 24,625 livres to the celebrated Parisian jeweller, Boehmer. Shortly afterwards the Queen was in Boehmer's shop, where a pair of exquisite earrings caught her eye. Finding that they cost 348,000 livres, she realized that she could not possibly secure them on the spot, for all that remained of her allowance was 48,000 livres. King Louis, when she made an appeal to him, yielded, with his usual good nature, and so an exact entry appears in his book of the purchase of the earrings on six years' credit. Payment was duly made, but when the debt was cleared, it had been increased by 72,684 livres for further pieces of jewellery. Marie Antoinette's regal ideas of expenditure were not limited to outlay upon herself. Surrounding her was a group of favorites, and many entries deal with the gifts she bestowed upon them. To Count Esterhazy frequent grants were made, and the King makes a note such as the following, in October, 1775; November, 1777, and December, 1778 and 1781: "I gave the Queen 15,000 livres for Count Esterhazy."

Who Is Musical?

Who is musical? My dictionary defines the term "musical" as "belonging to or producing music or agreeable sounds; melodious; pleasing to the ear." A most unsatisfactory definition this, if, indeed, it can be described at all as a definition. For example, many of those who are regular frequenters of metropolitan concert rooms have realized only too often and only too well that the genuinely musical person present is emphatically not necessarily upon the platform. In a word, the so-called definition of my dictionary takes no account whatever of the unmusical musician; it makes no reference to humans who may or may not be musical, yet who practice music as a means of livelihood. Again, are all things melodious of necessity musical? Is everything that is pleasing to the ear musical? I fear the definition will not work in practice; it is too vague, too restricted in scope and meaning. For present purposes, the term "musical" is intended to apply to human beings, and not to the particular means employed by them to give effect to their musical feelings. I wonder, by the by, if Shakespeare, were he once more to visit this earth in these mechanical days, would include among the musical, among those who are moved by concord of sweet sounds, the many who derive their musical pleasures entirely from mechanical instruments.

Bilroth, the eminent Viennese surgeon, once upon a time dived very deeply into the subject of "Who is Musical?" and produced as his contribution to the elucidation of the riddle an amazing little volume, which is, or should be, familiar to all who can read the German language. I believe the little book has never been translated into English, more's the pity, for though the German scholar will find few difficulties to be overcome in unravelling the learned author's arguments, it is not given to everybody to be a German scholar. Even Bilroth, whose letters to musicians and writings on music prove him to have had every possible claim to be described as genuinely musical, found the task of solving the riddle one of immense difficulty. "Who is musical?" he asks in effect. "How complicated is this matter! One has an overpowering rhythmical talent and musical sense—the elementary rhythmical talent and musical sense—the elementary rhythmical momentum in Man in his heart's beat; the other has an equally overpowering melodic gift—melody and rhythm cannot be separated. Still another appears to be musical through his prodigious technical and mechanical talent—for him the great principal, the fullest joy, lies in the conquering of diffi-

culties. Yet, again, one will seem to be musical whose soul is attracted purely by the expression of the dramatic—Bilroth cites as a superfine example of this type that one whose wish is to appear as beautiful as possible, somewhat like the peacock which spreads its tail for the benefit of his lady love—while one more is deemed musical through a mental grasp of colossal harmonies and uncommon rhythms.

The Elementary Test

Who, indeed, is musical? Bilroth, like so many another who has puzzled his brains over the matter, ultimately is compelled to transmute the question. It should be, he said (I think in a letter to Eduard Hanslick), "How can one recognize that another is attracted towards music, that he is musically inclined?" The conception of music begins with merely monotonous rhythm and reaches right up to the symphony. But, curiously enough, as it would appear to the ordinary person, the gift of the sense of rhythm as well as the power of perception of pitch, of the dynamic strength of a tone or note, even the color of a tone, cannot rightly be described as specially musical attributes, since they are common practically to all men, with very few exceptions, and are clearly not denied to some of "the beasts that perish."

Probably the possession of genuine musical talent, or more explicitly, the power of musical appreciation, is most easily discernible in him who can spontaneously grasp and retain in his memory a simple melody. This, of course, is no merely pleasant and simple perception of the senses; but already is in itself a tiny art-work that is not only rhythmically remembered, as it were, but also is pieced together from symmetrical pieces. But the enormous depths of the physiological aspect of the question that stands at the head of this article it is quite impossible even to attempt to plumb in the space at command. Those genuinely interested must be referred to Bilroth's book, and to his letters, many of which, notably those indited to Eduard Hanslick, contain abundant reference to the subject. But so much may be said; that those may consider themselves to be to some extent musical who can grasp a short, sharp, and neatly-contrived melody, which is unthinkable without its lawful accompanying harmonies, and can recognize it and reproduce it again either by humming or by whistling it accurately. There are, of course, many such people, and they—happy mortals—are on the first rung of the ladder that leads to the highest in musical education. On the other hand, there are obviously many who cannot achieve this seemingly small matter. They undoubtedly have no music in them;

selves, for they are not moved by concord of sweet sounds.

Bilroth further points out how long melodies can be retained in the memory with comparative ease by countless men and women if words are attached to the tunes, and he cites the case of a multitude of dance-songs, workman's-songs, songs of wandering, and so on. In many popular songs also that are highly complicated, both rhythmically and in the building up of the members of the melody, the melody is retained with ease, because—especially in the case of a war-song or some such ditty that goes down deep into the heart of man—of the temperamental excitement to which it gives rise. "The Watch on the Rhine" and "La Marseillaise" are cited as examples of this kind.

Of course, taste occupies a great position in the mind of the musical. No doubt many of those present at a concert the other day who applauded vociferously—alas, only vociferously!—at the close of almost every one of the songs in one of the loveliest complete cycles that exists—were musical in a rough-and-ready way. Their taste was obviously bad, since their constant interruptions of the underlying (though unexpressed) thought of the cycle as a whole entirely destroyed the illusion created by the art of the composer and of his interpreter. Are these good folk to be described as musical who completely upset the balance of an originally well-balanced scheme by demanding the repetition of an instrumental piece or a song? Indeed, are those others to be called musical who, ministering to the wants of the insatiable, only too readily accede to the demand of a few for such a repetition? Further, are they musical who persistently arrive at the opera or concert room some time after the music has begun, and so destroy the happiness of those who have been at the pains to come musical early? If not, why do the late-comers put in an appearance at all? Obviously I am not now referring to those chronic late-comers all of them, who follow what they imagine to be the "correct fashion" and attend concerts merely because of a mistaken idea of social etiquette; they are the common property of the whole world—no country is without them.

Clearly there cannot be laid down any hard and fast law to define the musical, other than that which academically, or, according to Bilroth, physiologically, fixes it. I have heard a more or less eminent musical professor state in no uncertain terms that there was not a bar of music in Elgar's Symphony, and he repeated the statement in connection with Strauss' "Elektra." No doubt, the question "Who is musical?" will last until the end of time to worry our descendants as it worried our predecessors. After all, does it signify much whether a solution is arrived at or not?—Musicus, in London Daily Telegraph.

Blow to Boston Beauty

It was a dreadful blow to me to read that proprietors of Boston restaurants and hasty lunch foundries contemplated discharging their pretty waitresses and replacing them by girls who have never walked off with any blue ribbons in a beauty contest.

The argument of the food emporium manager is that a man in a restaurant who is waited on by a pretty girl is so absorbed by her presence that he lingers over his luncheon and remains to admire her while others stand in line waiting for his place.

This decision nearly takes away my appetite. If the beautiful creatures must go, then corned beef and hash will lose its charming mystery for me, and the flavor will depart from the terra-cotta doughnut.

Oh! fair Helen, it will be sad indeed not to find you in your old place behind the pie counter. "Nobody can ever sling pie in the graceful way you do it. Why, I used to sit on a high stool, with my legs in a strangle hold about the stem of the stool, and eat four pieces of pie when I wanted but one, merely so I could be near you. You had such a beautiful way of doing up your hair, and I used to say clever things, not to be funny, but just to see those dimples in your cheeks come and go. Gee! Helen, I could die eating pie, if you were only near!"

Then there is Margaret. A plate of beans from any other hands than yours, Margaret, will never taste the same. As I used to dawdle over my beans, you would tell me of your hopes and ambitions—and when no one was looking I would pat your hand and say, "Cheer up, Maggie, dear; keep a brave heart, for some day Prince Charming will come along for a plate of beans or a bowl of soup, and when he sees you he will go no further."

Charm of Clarice

Yes, and Clarice—haughty, proud Clarice. When Clarice approached with "ham and"—no queen ever descended from her throne with such grace and patrician poise. I was always one of your favorites, Clarice, you know I was. When you used to rest your elbows on the counter, with your fingers clasped under your chin, and look into my eyes, I nearly croaked with emotion. Many a lunch hour I have gone to your counter, intending to order only a bowl of soup, but I wanted you to think me a reckless spendthrift, so I often spent 60 or 70 cents for a lunch, and would hardly touch it—all for you, all for you, Clarice.

Also Beatrice. Ah, there are no flies on Beatrice! I can shut my eyes and see that paper carnation in your golden hair, Beatrice,

placed there with such artistic grace by your own lovely fingers. You always so entranced me that I would forget I came to eat—it was merely a mechanical process when you were in sight, and once I nearly put my eye out with a forkful of spaghetti when I was watching you instead of remembering the location of my mouth. You remember that time you spilled a cup of hot coffee in my lap, and how sorry you were—and how I squirmed around and said, "Oh, that's all right, Beatrice," and passed it off as a good joke, an dordered another cup of coffee like a regular plutocrat, and insisted on paying for the spilt cup of coffee like a dare-devil spendthrift? Farewell, Beatrice, farewell—your beauty is your only fault!

Mabel, must we part—perhaps forever? Oh! Mabel, I hate to see them let you go. You have a figure that would make Venus de Milo look like a lady scarecrow in a kimono; your every move is a picture, and your silvery voice has lingered in my ears, even after I have digested the mince pie. It was a joy to hear you holler your orders down the speaking tube. I have often told you you were born for better things than biscuit-shooting, and that some day a merchant prince would come along and cart you off in his limousine. But you were wont to haughtily toss your head and hum "I don't care; I don't care," just like Eva Tanguay.

Farewell, fair charmers! Farewell! The quick lunch has lost its savor; the cruller looks mean and sordid; the rump steak is not inviting; the lid on the mince pie is soggy and stale, and the varnished pullet in the front window will attract me no more, forever.

Farewell, sweet girls! Farewell!—Boston Post.

Akon—"I went to the junk dealers' ball last night. I heard it was to be quite a unique affair."

Akon—"Certainly was! They played nothing but ragtime all night."

Of all sham fight that vainly rage,
The funniest the warfare
That women on a street car wage,
To see which pays the carfare.

—Cleveland Leader.

Spring Poet—"My boy, do you know this is the 'planting season'?"

Copy Boy—"I ought to know it. The editor just planted both feet on the poet that came in before you did."

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

HOW WE ADVERTISE OURSELVES

Every one of us, by confessing our opinion of the world in general and humankind in particular, inadvertently holds up a mirror to our own character that all the world may see just who we are, and what we are, and why. In other words, the impression that we have of the men and women about us is the impression that we convey to those same men and women of ourselves, no matter how widely we may think that we differ from those we kindly or unkindly criticize. The simplest case in proof of this is one to whose truth we can all bear testimony. If we see a child or a dog or a horse "take to" any one, as we express it, we know that it is because that person possesses an instinctive fondness for children and animals, and the objects of that affection feel it intuitively. There seems to be a beautiful balance existing everywhere in God's creation if we care to take the trouble to find it, and whatever good we draw from outside ourselves, we invariably give back again to benefit and to bless; not because we mean to do so, or try to do so, but because it is one of nature's laws that we must do so. If we derive no good from people and things about us, we can give nothing good to them; no matter how superior and high-minded we may feel ourselves to be.

Ask a man how he judges his fellowman, not individually of course, but collectively, and you get a pretty fair estimate of that man's own worth. He may tell you jovially that he finds the world a good place, his fellows trustworthy for the most part, and an undercurrent of sympathy everywhere existing among a gregarious people, to be openly and materialistically expressed when occasion calls for such an expression; so you form an instinctive opinion of that man, and time will prove your estimate the correct one. He will be a cheerful companion without any morbidness whatsoever, and have a beneficial effect wherever his presence is felt. He will dispense kindnesses with a lavish hand, and be worthy of your confidence or the confidence of any one. Again, you may meet a man prosperous, well-cared-for, with the appearance of having every wish gratified, who will tell you in a low voice that the way to success can only be found after you have adopted as your guiding maxim, "Always distrust everyone until you find out you are mistaken. Believe every man a liar until you have proved that he speaks the truth." A man like this, in spite of his own efforts to convince people that he is different from those he condemns, convicts himself out of his own mouth; and we wonder at once by what unfair ways and means he has reached what he terms success. Then there is the individual who thinks morality a dead issue, and gloomily expresses his morbid belief in regard to his own sex, and in regard to womankind. He would have you believe that he is outside the pale of his sweeping assertions, but we all know what is the prevalent opinion relating to men of this stamp; and why from instinctive distaste for their society we hesitate even to help them to see things in a different light. Here is a little man, his body bent, his face pale through ill-health and long hours; his nervous hands with their artistic fingers toilworn from manual labor; his forehead furrowed with lines of thought that have meant countless hours of suffering. But the dream is in his eyes still, the dream that he knows will come true in God's good time, and meanwhile there are other blessings. He will tell you of those other blessings, in halting English perhaps, but in a way that is none the less eloquent and convincing. He will say that he finds the world a good place and life well worth living; that there is no human heart without it; little bit of godliness, the heaven which, working in the whole lump of humanity, must gradually elevate the whole. What do we think of this little man, you and I, after we have heard his judgment of his fellowman? Perhaps we cannot quite form an opinion, but we thank God for such as he.

And there are all sorts and conditions of women, just as there are all sorts and conditions of men; and if it is not quite so easy to judge them from their confessed opinions, as it is to judge the stronger sex, it is because in the less worthy cases they profess a false belief for the sake of the pose they are at that moment adopting. For the most part, however, if a woman has any opinion at all to express, it may be taken as a fair representation of her character. If she believes that woman has been placed in a scale below man, and is down-trodden and otherwise ill-treated, we may take it pretty well for granted that she has not inspired very lofty sentiments in the hearts of the men with whom she has been associated, or has known much of that beautiful chivalry which is inherent in every member of the opposite sex if a woman cares to give it the welcome it must have in order for it to thrive and expand. If she tells you with a simplicity that has nothing in it of false pride, but is all sincerity, that she thinks an All-wise Creator made man the stronger physically, and woman the stronger morally, and has made it possible for the latter to elevate the whole world by proving the unlimited strength of intangible right over material might, then we may be fairly certain that that woman is a source of spiritual power, and that her influence will always be beneficent and pure. If with solemn earnestness a woman confides to you that she is no lover of her own sex, as "all they think about are gossip and scandal-mongering" you feel very much of an inclination to inquire, "How do you know?" Scandal will not be repeated to deaf ears, and it takes two at least to gossip. So we might go on, ad libitum,

quoting one example after another in proof of the statement that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred we believe of others only what we are ourselves.

But it rests with ourselves to make of ourselves just what we wish to be; and just what we make of ourselves, we make of the world for ourselves and for those we influence. This is our salvation. We cannot make the sky any bluer, the winds any more health-giving, the flowers any sweeter. We cannot make little children's laughter any fuller of melody than it is already, we cannot make more beautiful the smiles of those we love. But we can keep our eyes widely open to the presence of all loveliness; our senses alert to the existence of all harmony; our minds alive to the prevailing good in everything. In short, we can, if we choose to do so, find the secret keynote which is back and beyond everything in the world; and which gives everything its charm. That keynote is Love, and until we have found it

though very much fatigued, the prima donna went bravely through her programme, winning her usual tribute of admiration and applause.

Once again the cables are hot with reports of the coming operatic debut of the Countess Cassini, pupil of the redoubtable Jean de Reszke, in Paris. The Countess, you will remember, occupied an enviable position in Washington as the niece of the Count Cassini, for some time Russian ambassador to the United States. Her position became anomalous when reports reached this country that the Count never had a brother. Meantime, Alice Roosevelt had become her great friend and companion. She undoubtedly had many friends and admirers at the capital, but later other reports came along, among which was a story to the effect that she was a natural daughter of the Tsar. Whether this be true or not, it all resulted in the withdrawal of the Count from Washington and his taking up his

cannot hope to produce songs in England in any way comparable with the best things of this kind done by the foreigner, though why this should be is not very obvious. In his larger works Elgar has written music worthy of being ranked with the best produced abroad. Why, therefore, should he be unable to give us also some really fine and original songs capable of taking their place beside those of, say, Strauss and Wolf, to name no others? As it is, such as he has written so far are, for the most part, unworthy altogether of the best work which he has done in other directions.

Autograph collectors in Berlin had a further opportunity to indulge their special fad a few days since. At a sale of manuscripts an original treatise by Gluck on his "Iphigenie en Tauride" and "Echo and Narcissus" brought \$240. A higher figure was reached by an article by Wagner containing his observations on the complete edition of his literary and political writings. Three hundred and thirteen dollars was the price paid.

Four parts of the orchestra score of a Bach cantata were sold for \$231; a letter written by Gluck in August, 1778, to a Paris friend, \$225; an unpublished composition by Joseph Haydn, \$204; a letter of the same composer's, \$95; a letter of Liszt's, the modest sum of \$10; a Schubert autograph, consisting only of the initials of the composer's name, \$16; an album leaf of Rubinstein's, \$20; and an album leaf of Wagner's, with music, \$85.

Songs, chants and marches written by Russian convicts have been collected by M. Hartveld, who visited many Siberian prisons for the purpose last year, and will be sung in various European capitals by a company gathered by M. Brikin, impresario of the Kieff Opera. Several of the songs have an accompaniment imitating the sound of fetters.

An event which is sure to prove interesting will take place in New York in the near future, when Mrs. Gilbert Jones, president of the National League for the Civic Education of Women, will debate with Madame Nordica as to the merits and demerits of woman suffrage. Madame Nordica is an ardent suffragette and Mrs. Gilbert an able exponent of the opposite side of the question.

The widow of a violinist recently run over by a Third avenue car in New York was granted \$30,000. Her husband, it was claimed, earned an income of \$6,000 a year by his playing, and the court came to the conclusion that his widow was entitled to the above amount.

Madame Emma Nevada has a daughter who, though still very young for a prima donna, bids fair to rival her famous mother. She has a voice of wonderful clearness and sweetness, much personal beauty and a charming stage presence.

The following description of one of the principal playhouses in London proves Victoria is not the only city to be ashamed of its theatre:

"The truth is that Covent Garden as an opera house would be a disgrace to a third-rate Continental city. It is dingy, dirty and shabby, and a hundred years behind the times. The orchestra chairs look patched, as they are upholstered in a gloomy red, different-patterned material. They are screwed in rows on boards, which in turn are fastened to the floor so near together that it is almost impossible to pass any one sitting down. I found last night that, sitting up straight and as far back as possible, my knees were only a little more than two inches from the back of the seat in front of me. The girl ushers are more interested in selling programmes and taking tips than in seating the people in their fight for places. The result is always confusion and annoying mix-ups.

"There is no separate exit for those leaving in conveyances, so there is congestion, not to say danger, in getting out of this old barn of a theatre. The location couldn't be much worse. It is in a poor neighborhood, in a dirty street, with a big, evil-smelling produce market on three sides of it."

SONGS SUNG BY FAMOUS SINGERS IN STRANGE PLACES

The name of professional singers of repute who have sung songs under strange and dramatic conditions is legion. Signor Caruso had to sing in a post office in order to gain possession of a registered letter during a tour in America, says London Tit-Bits. A large sum of money had been sent to him from Europe, and when he went to the post office to secure the letter the official there refused to hand the packet over to him, declaring that he had no proof that he was Caruso. The famous tenor then exhibited letters, checks, and photographs of himself, but the post office clerk, suddenly struck with a bright idea, remarked: "You claim to be Caruso, do you? Well, then, you can easily prove it; sing us something." Caruso, finding that the only way to obtain possession of his letter was to agree to the request, gave, in his most enchanting manner, the romance from the third act of "Tosca."

"Bravo! bravissimo!" exclaimed the officials when Caruso had concluded. "And now here is your packet. We knew who you were all the time; only, as you charge the American public such high prices for hearing you, we thought you ought to sing us a song for nothing. Kindly sign the receipt book and accept our sincerest thanks."

Mme. Melba, when fulfilling an engagement in the North of England, once had to sing

in a post office full of people in order to gain possession of her letters, which she had instructed her correspondents to forward there. When she called for them the clerk in charge refused to hand them over. To prove that she was the celebrated cantatrice, she sang the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and the postal assistant was delighted and convinced at the same time.

It was not so very long ago when Mme. Clara Butt and her husband, Kennerly Rumford, sang before 700 convicts in the chapel of Brixton jail. "I think the men like 'Abide with Me' best," said Mme. Butt. "They specially asked that I should sing that hymn. They were almost painfully quiet and attentive throughout; it was like singing to the blind; they seemed to listen so eagerly."

Mario, the great tenor, while fulfilling an engagement at a Madrid theatre, was arrested by the police when returning to his hotel as a political discent. At the station the officials laughed at his declaration that he was Mario, and said that if he was the great tenor he had the means in his power to prove it. Mario thereupon instantly broke into song, and a few minutes later he was bowed out of the station with many regrets and apologies.

LITERARY NOTE

His Majesty the King has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. Wise's "The Empire Day by Day," as is also the case of His Excellency the Governor General and Lord Roberts.

The Ministers of Education in several of the provinces have already taken editions of the book to be furnished in quantities sufficient to supply to the principals of all the schools. The press throughout the Empire also give it the most unstinted praise and altogether it would seem to be a very opportune publication.

The small price set upon it should insure its getting into the hands of every man who has the preservation of the Empire at heart.

"WE ARE HIS WITNESSES."

Acts v. 32.

It is ours to tell the story of God's free abounding grace,
Of his mercy and compassion, to our sorrowing, sinning race.
Ours to tell how He has sought us and redeemed us by his blood,
For we've tasted of his goodness, and we've known the things of God.

It is ours to tell the story, if we're silent, who will tell
How the Lord of life and glory died to rescue man from hell?
He has saved us; we can witness what his grace and power can do:
So in earnestness we ask you, oh! will you not trust Him too?

It is ours to tell the story, for the many know it not,
And it may be those who've heard it have so easily forgot;
And the world so sorely needs Him—'twas for all mankind He died.
Quickly let us give the message of the Saviour crucified.

Give it to the hungry millions who in heathen lands today
Famish for the great salvation, while we fail his word to obey;
Give it to our friends and neighbours, give it daily as we go,
As the Spirit shall direct us; and the fruit sometime we'll know.

It is ours to tell the story, some will mock, while some will hear
Still, may we repeat it ever, that sweet story, old and dear;
For 'tis ours to bear the tidings, while 'tis Gods to bless the seed,
And no word is void of power which He speaks through us indeed.

A. E. R.—Kingdom Tidings

THE FLEET

(On its reported insufficiency, 1887.)

You—you—if you have fail'd to understand—
The Fleet of England is her all in all—
On you will come the curse of all the land,
If that Old England fall—
Which Nelson left so great—

This isle, the mightiest naval power on earth,
This one small isle, the lord of every sea—
Poor England, what would all these votes be worth

And what avail thine ancient fame of "Free,"
Wert thou a fallen State?

You—you—who had the ordering of her Fleet,
If you have only compass'd her disgrace,
When all men starve, the wild mob's million feet

Will kick you from your place—
But then—too late, too late.

—Tennyson.

Friend—What is the largest drawing you ever made?
Art Student—Well, I drew a draft on dad once for five hundred.



—Photo Copyright 1909, by A. Dupont

RICCARDO MARTIN AS "CAVARADOSSI" IN "TOSCA"

Riccardo Martin is a very popular American tenor, one of the first operatic singers in the country. He is a member of the Metropolitan Company, but will go to England in May to sing at Covent Garden for a short season.

and struck it, all the teachings of all the philosophers can tell us very little, can help us very little. But when we do find it we need no further instruction as to the reason and worth of all things; our eyes have become opened to the Truth; and with this guiding note of love, we can work out the most beautiful of all harmonies, which, expressed in words, reads as follows: "All things work together for good to those who love God."

MUSICAL NOTES

Two hundred members of the famous Sheffield Choir, with Dr. Henry Coward, the choirmaster, will come to Canada in April. The party will be under the management of Dr. Charles Harris.

The latest fad of some of the great prima donnas is ranching. Madame Sembrich expects to purchase some farming land in California, and follow the example of Schumann-Heink and Carreno in planting out orange and lemon groves. Not only will these places be the summer homes of the great singers, but they hope to reap from their fruit good monetary results.

Some of Raymond Duncan's disciples are carrying on his work in London. They teach what is known as the Hellenic system of music, which is supposed to differ vastly from all modern ideas.

Nothing daunts Madame Schumann-Heink, not even railroad disasters and floods. Her train was held up recently in Washington by a washout and the intrepid singer walked over the ties of a trestle in order to make connections with a train that would take her to Spokane in time to keep her engagement. Al-

though very much fatigued, the prima donna went bravely through her programme, winning her usual tribute of admiration and applause.

Some members of the notorious black-hand gangs have recently been threatening Caruso, and making the tenor's life a burden to him. He received a threatening letter demanding \$15,000, and, of course, had no intention of complying with the request. He is taking every precaution, however, to guard himself from treachery, and goes about attended by a small army of detectives and police in plain clothes. Caruso, according to Musical America, is not in the least afraid. "Have I not always by me my pistols and my sword cane?" he says. All the same, he confesses that the sensation of being in danger of his life is not at all pleasant. A number of arrests have been made, but the principal culprit has evidently not been caught. Caruso continues to fulfil all his engagements; but the theatre exits and entrances, and the whole back of the stage and the wings are guarded by the police. To sing under such conditions must have its drawbacks.

"Elgar's new songs can only be pronounced a disappointment," says London Truth. "While graceful, melodious and expressive up to a point, they cannot be called great in any sense of the term, being nothing like so original and attractive as those of the famous 'Sea Pictures' series, though even these, it is to be feared, for all their popularity, are hardly to be reckoned among the finest things that Elgar has done. The truth is, apparently, that we

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Henry VI. was king of England for thirty-nine years. He was amiable, pious and weak-minded. At one time at least he was insane. He inherited this tendency from his grandfather, who was King of France. During these years he was for the most part king only in name. First his uncles and afterwards his wife, Margaret of Anjou, ruled him. He had two kingdoms, England and France, when he was nine months old; before he was forty years of age he had lost both. By the will of Henry V., Duke John of Bedford was declared Regent of France, and Duke Humphrey of Gloucester Regent of England; but Parliament was not content to accept the regency, and Gloucester had to be content with the title of Protector. We herein see the extent to which parliamentary government had already advanced. During this reign the status of the House of Lords became defined. Previous thereto the right to sit in Parliament, though not exercised by all freemen, was claimed by them, but as a rule only some of the abbots and some of the earls were summoned to its meetings, and not by any means always the same individuals. In the reign of Edward III. and of those of his successors down to the time of Henry IV., new titles were created, namely those of duke, marquess and viscount. While the holders of these several titles differed in rank, they were gradually conceded equality as members of Parliament, and here we find the origin of the title "peerage." The various titles were only honorary, and so they remain to this day, wherein they differ from similar titles on the Continent. All members of the peerage, or British nobility, stand precisely upon the same footing, except for the distinction of precedence. It also came to be understood at this time that the sons of peers were commoners, which is not the case with foreign nobility. For illustration, we may take a familiar case. The eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire bears the purely honorary title of Marquis of Hartington, but during his father's lifetime he is as much a commoner as the humblest servant in the household, and as a commoner he is eligible for election to the House of Commons. So with the children, male and female, of all the other grades of the nobility. They are all commoners in the lifetime of their fathers, and all of them remain so except the individual who succeeds to the title. This definition of the status of the Lords, which was not brought about by any specific act, but was the result of evolution extending over several reigns, carried with it another important thing. It led to an understanding of the respective limits of the powers of the sovereign and parliament. What is called the prerogative now came to be settled, and the prerogative means those things which are lawful for the king to do without the consent of Parliament. The definition was perhaps not as accurate as it might be, and indeed even now its limits are not absolutely defined; but the existence of the prerogative was fully recognized in the reign of Henry VI. It was not because of anything done by the King, nor was it directly due to anything proposed by his ministers, but during the reign of the sixth Henry the form of the government of England was settled closely along the lines upon which it rests today. This may be a convenient place to state what these lines are. Anciently, the assembly of the freemen was the sovereign power in the state. To this there succeeded after the Norman Conquest an indefinite understanding that the barons and the bishops were to be regarded as the advisers of the King. In the reign of Edward II. a statute was passed distinctly asserting that the Commons had the right to be consulted in all matters relating to the welfare of the state. The House of Lords retained to itself as the King's advisers judicial functions; the Commons possessed the right of petition. The Commons did not enact laws at the outset. It presented its views to the King in the form of petitions, and these were put into the form of laws by the Lords, and in respect thereto the Commons were not consulted. From the Lords the measures passed to the King, who changed them as he saw fit. The reign of Henry VI. saw all this completely changed. It saw the Commons originating legislation, the Lords taking their share of this duty, and the King bound to proclaim the decision reached by the two Houses without any alteration.

Thus we see the origin of expressions used in respect to the highest court of appeal and in Acts of Parliament. When a case goes before the House of Lords, or in colonial matters before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the judgment always is in the form of advice to the sovereign. This is a relic of the old days, when the King administered justice in person under the advice of the barons, whom he summoned to assist him. So in Acts of Parliament, these begin with the statement that His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, enacts whatever the statute may be. Thus today we preserve the forms which to our ancestors four and a half centuries ago meant the culmination of generations of struggle. Sometimes people are disposed to make light of these ancient usages, but when we reflect upon what they stand for, we see that they are of the greatest significance, and that they ought to be cherished accordingly. The word "consent" in the enacting clause of a new statute only found its place there after three centuries at least of constant effort by the people of England, baron and commoner alike, who inherited from Saxon ancestors the tradition of popular supremacy. Many brave men laid their heads on the executioner's block to get that little word of two syllables into the enacting clause, and it is upon that word that the whole system of popular government as it exists in the British Empire, rests.

During the reign of Henry VI., England lost France, or, to state the matter more accurately, the King lost the crown that his father had gained for him. The English people took only a half-hearted interest in the contest. When Joan d'Arc raised the siege of Orleans, there were less than 4,000 Englishmen in the field. Their great strength lay in the prestige gained at Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt. Even the small force that remained in the country might have saved it to England, if it had not been that the Duke of Bedford was superseded in his command by a less capable leader. But troubles were growing too thick at home to permit much attention being paid to affairs abroad. The first symptom of popular discontent was the rebellion of Cade. John Cade, better known as Jack, was an Irishman by birth, and, like many of his fellow-countrymen, an adventurer of a daring type. He served in France with distinction, and seeing his way clear to further adventures in England, he landed in Kent and declared himself to be a representative of the House of Mortimer, which claimed the crown by virtue of descent from a daughter of Edward III., who was the senior of either John, from whom the Lancastrians claimed, or Clarence, from whom the Yorkists derived their title. Cade was nothing but an imposter, but the Kentishmen rallied to his standard, and London opened its gates to him. The citizens grew tired of the excesses of his followers, and he was driven from the city and slain. The measure of success, which attended his rebellion, if it may be so dignified, greatly encouraged the hopes of the Yorkists, and doubtless led to the Wars of the Roses, although the conflict did not begin until five years later. This struggle played such an important part in the development of modern England that it will be dealt with in the next article of this series.

THE JEWS

The history of the Jews, using the name now as distinct from Israel, is the most remarkable of any of which we have a record. Even a slight familiarity with it leads one to wonder, not that they are scattered abroad among all the nations, but that they exist as a distinct race. The part which they have played has been often a tragic one, but the quality which shines out most conspicuously in all their vicissitudes is their remarkable powers of recuperation. No matter to what depths they were driven by oppressors, they regained prosperity quickly whenever the oppression was removed. The position, which they occupy in England and America, they would attain to in the course of one or two generations in any part of the world, if given the opportunity.

We saw in the preceding article of this series that after the death of Solomon the kingdom was divided between his son Rehoboam and the Ephraimite Jeroboam, the former reigning over the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, and the other tribes giving their allegiance to the latter. This was in 975 B.C. Israel was overthrown in 720 B.C., and in 586 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem by storm and carried captive to Babylon the better element of the population. During the 317 years which elapsed between the death of Solomon and the overthrow of Jerusalem, the history of the kingdom of Judah was one of almost continual strife. There was war with Israel, and sometimes the two kingdoms were in alliance carrying on hostilities against their neighbors. We are told in the Book of Kings of an attempt made by the King of Ethiopia to conquer Judah, and that he came north with an army of a million men, only to meet with ignominious defeat. But Judah was far from being invariably successful, for it was laid under tribute at different times by the Egyptians, the Assyrians and the Babylonians. The expedition of Nebuchadnezzar, which annihilated the kingdom, was undertaken because the Jews interfered with the free course of trade between Babylon and the Mediterranean coast. After Jerusalem was taken, the Babylonian monarch resolved to put an end to all Jewish aspirations of nationality, and for that purpose followed the example set by his predecessor, Sargon, in the case of the kingdom of Israel. He selected the ruling classes, the artisans, merchants and best farmers, and carried them to Babylon. Under his rule the condition of these exiles was somewhat arduous, but not especially so; but when Cyrus, the Persian, overthrew Nebuchadnezzar, one of his first steps was to ameliorate the condition of the Jews. He was led to do this doubtless by his desire to secure their loyal support in a land, where he, like them, was a stranger. So favorably situated did the Jews become, that when, at the solicitation of Daniel, permission was granted to them to return home, only comparatively few of them, and those the more humble, availed themselves of the privilege. The others remained in Babylon, where as late as A.D. 1000 their descendants were living in large numbers and in a state of prosperity. Some of them migrated into China, where they were well received. The first party of returning Jews numbered 40,000, and they were under the command of Zerubbabel, who claimed descent from David. This was 52 years after the destruction of Jerusalem. There were two other large migrations from Babylon to Palestine. One was led by Ezra and the other by Nehemiah. Doubtless there were smaller migrations, for at a very early day after the return of Zerubbabel's party many of the Jewish cities had been rebuilt. During the reign of Darius the prosperity of the Jews was great, although politically they were insignificant. For some years they remained subject to the Persians, and so unimportant were they regarded that Alexander the Great did not find it necessary to send an army against them on his great expedition for the conquest of Asia. They sub-

mitted without a murmur to his authority, and later, many thousands of them were removed to Egypt to people the new city of Alexandria. Ptolemy Soter, who became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander, sent an expedition against Jerusalem, which he captured, and from which he carried away 100,000 people, whom he colonized in Egypt. Then followed a remarkable movement. From Egypt as a centre the Jews spread all over Northern Africa, being received everywhere with the greatest cordiality and kindness. They rapidly acquired the culture of Greece, and there is hardly any doubt that between the years 300 B.C. and 400 B.C. they were the great leaders of the intellectual life of the countries around the Mediterranean. During this time Judea remained under the sway of the Ptolemies, and for the most part their rule was beneficent. Later their condition became intolerable under a mad king of Egypt. Expeditions were sent to ravage the country, the temple at Jerusalem was dedicated to Jupiter Olympius, and every means were resorted to in order to compel the people to resort to idolatry, but to their honor be it said, that by hundreds of thousands they accepted martyrdom in preference.

About the year 200 B. C., the Seleucidae, who were the dynasty that reigned in Persia after the death of Alexander the Great, when that conqueror's dominions were divided, drove the Egyptians from Palestine and incorporated it in their empire. They also extended their dominion over all Syria, and thenceforth the Jews were tributary to Syria as a vassal state of Persia. The Syrian oppression was intolerable, and a powerful effort was made to drive the Jews away from the worship of Jehovah, but, while many yielded under the influence of fear and oppression, the most of them stood firm, although they were compelled to flee from the country, or else hide themselves as best they could. Jerusalem was wholly deserted by its Jewish inhabitants, whose place was taken by the Syrians. Then began that heroic movement identified with the name of Judas Maccabaeus, although he did not originate it. After a severe struggle, the ancient faith was restored to its old place. Almost immediately a period of prosperity ensued; but it was interrupted by wars, and although the kingly office was restored, the nation never afterwards became independent. From the time of Pompey the Great the Jews were more or less under the suzerainty of Rome. In the great civil war the Jews espoused the cause of Caesar, which was opposed by nearly all the Asiatic provinces of Rome, and as a result they gained the sympathy of the great Roman. Herod the Great became king in 39 B.C. He was not a Jew, but an Idumaean, one of a race that had been subjugated by the Jews in 128 B.C., and compelled to accept the worship of Jehovah. Herod was declared king by Antony Octavius and the Roman Senate. The early part of his reign was very successful, but during the last nine years he was incessantly wearied by intrigues against him. This so inflamed his passions that he gave way to extreme acts of cruelty. The Slaughter of the Innocents, described in the Gospel of St. Matthew, was only one illustration of this. He seems to have been in a constant state of alarm, and saw in the reported birth of a child, who was to be King of the Jews, another of the many menaces to his crown. He died in B. C. 4. (It is to be remembered that the Christian Era does not date from the supposed birth of Jesus, but from an arbitrary period fixed at about four years after that event.) The last of the Herods was Agrippa. He was the last reigning Jewish sovereign. For more than a century previously the government had been administered by Roman governors. During the reign of the Emperor Claudius, the Jews were left much to themselves and became very prosperous. This led the more fiery spirits to dream of throwing off the Roman yoke, and the rebellion of the Zealots ensued. The story of this event is full of tragedy. At first it seemed likely to be successful, but the result was disaster, and in A.D. 70 the Emperor Titus, having overrun the rest of the country, laid siege to Jerusalem, which, after a heroic defence, he captured and levelled to the ground. Thus ended the history of the Jews as a nation.

AGNOSTICISM

Every now and then one hears some one exclaim, from the summit of his colossal ignorance, that there is no God. Did it ever occur to such people that what they may think upon such a subject is of absolutely no importance whatever. If God is, all the atheists, from "the fool" of whom David speaks down to the last convert to the doctrine of folly, cannot prevent Him from being, no matter how hard they may strive to believe that He is not. It would be as sensible to hold that by thinking the heavenly vault could be made to roll up as a scroll and disappear. There are honest agnostics, and for an honest agnostic one can have respect. An honest agnostic is a man who has attempted to solve the riddle of the Universe and has not succeeded to his satisfaction. When such a man says he does not know, his doubt is entitled to respect. Take the case of a great chemist, who may have devoted his life to investigation into that marvellous science. He has seen so many wonderful things that he is not able to set a limit to the possibilities of chemical action. If he has never sought to discern things spiritually, he is almost certain to become agnostic in respect to spiritual things. It is not easy to see how he could be anything else. The same observation holds true of deep students of any branch of physical science, and also of all who philosophize from mental bases entirely. A Deity cannot be found by the aid of a test tube or a microscope. Neither can He be discovered

by mental philosophy. The most that can be accomplished by such means is to push inquiry so far that there is no alternative left but to postulate the existence of a Supreme Power. But God is something more than power. If the Deity were only an aggregation of the law of gravitation, the cause of plant and animal life, the law of crystallization, the multiplication table, and things of that kind, He might well be dismissed from consideration, for such a Being would be utterly remorseless and unapproachable. But there is another side to our natures than that which deals with and responds to physical forces. If we seek Him in this domain, we shall surely find Him. He is not at all likely to be revealed in burning bushes, or in any visible or tangible form, but only to what the Apostle Paul called spiritual discernment, and no one who has not tried to discern a thing spiritually has the right to deny that it can be so discerned.

Most of the self-styled agnostics of these later days create a god out of their own conceptions and deny that he exists. They are quite right in their denial. The god in whom they refuse to believe is simply an exaggerated man, usually a reproduction of themselves clothed with omnipotence. There is no such god. But the God of the Christian has none of the attributes of man. Man may have a reflection of some of His. Of necessity He is indefinable. Of necessity He is incomprehensible. This thought presents no difficulties, for even physical science has taught us that there are many things both indefinable and incomprehensible. The God of the Christians is also the same in essence as the God to which humanity has instinctively turned in all ages. Doubtless superstition, ignorance and fanaticism have surrounded Him in modern times with attributes that are not divine, just as the same influences have always surrounded Him in other times with qualities absurd and utterly unreconcilable with the intelligent conception of a Deity; yet these things no more dispose of Him than a passing cloud disposes of the Sun.

But while God cannot be defined, His existence can be felt. He will make Himself known to those who seek for Him with the spirit. "God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit." So said the greatest of the Teachers, and hundreds of thousands, indeed millions upon millions, of men have been able to testify to the truth of this saying and to prove by their own personal experience that there is a Power that works for righteousness.

A Century of Fiction

XXVII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Anthony Trollope

Anthony Trollope has been censured for seeming to put money-making before perfection of his work. There is no doubt whatever about this novelist's talent, but it was a talent that fell short of genius. The man or woman who makes books for the sole purpose of the pecuniary result those books are going to bring him or her cannot hope to produce anything of lasting merit. This is not alone true of novel-writing, it is true of every sort of work of the head or hands. No workman, from the day laborer to the statesman, can hope for meritorious results from efforts that have for their only incentive the wish to get the task done as hastily and as easily as possible, simply for the sake of the pay to be received. Love of the work itself, or at any rate the desire to do that work to the very best of one's ability, must be the paramount moving impulse, or else the task is only half done, and with no credit to the man who has done it. However, Anthony Trollope does not deserve any sweeping condemnation at all, for he wrote primarily because he felt impelled to do so for love of the work, and his first books were such bad failures as to daunt the spirit of most men from proceeding further in a literary direction. It was only after he had begun to meet with success that he showed the mercenary side of his nature at all. And this is scarcely to be wondered at. He was born in poverty, and his childhood was a sad one, "I was a shy and dirty lad," says he, "and felt from babyhood the degradation of a poverty that placed me below the class to which I should have belonged." His earliest schooldays were spent at Harrow where he was sent when he was seven years old. One can imagine the sufferings of the sensitive boy in his shabby clothes, who was shunned by his playmates because of his patches and his lack of pocket-money. He inherited his literary bent from his mother, who, when the family fortunes were at their lowest, and the father had ceased to earn any money at all, and had completely lost heart, went, with three of the youngest children, to America and tried to establish a fancy bazaar in Cincinnati. This venture proving a total failure she determined to write a book on her experiences in the new country so that her journey there might not prove entirely vain. This she did and called it "The Domestic Manners of the Americans" this work proved an unqualified success, and greatly encouraged, she wrote another novel which found a ready sale. From this time, for many years, she kept the family, sending her children to school, looking after their health and morals and inspiring them intellectually.

But Anthony's experience at school where he remained until he was nearly nineteen, had

so humiliated the boy's spirit that even the bright change in their fortunes could never eradicate that first impression, nor make him forget that, by the world at least a man is judged by the amount of his material wealth. His character does not seem to have been embittered, but his mind was imbued with a love for money simply because it stood for those things which to him meant so much, friends luxuries and social recognition.

His first position was in the General Post Office in London where he worked as a clerk for one hundred pounds a year. He followed this uncongenial occupation for seven years, making himself very unpopular with the public and his employees. He was then transferred to Ireland as a surveyor's clerk with a salary of five hundred pounds which to him seemed vast wealth indeed, and, as his own cheerfulness increased, his unpopularity diminished, and he was soon well-liked by all with whom he came in contact.

In 1847 he completed and had published his first novel. His mother was instrumental in bringing the publication out, but both it and his second effort were doomed to failure. Determined to succeed, Trollope continued to write, family persuasion to the contrary notwithstanding, and ten years later found him one of the most popular of British novelists. He was a most prolific writer and boasted of his twenty pages a week with two hundred and fifty words to the page. He wrote as a business; a business he found pleasant enough, but a business that meant the more work produced, whether very good or very mediocre, the more money. And this fact was very delightful to Trollope, and he frankly confessed that it was so. Had he sacrificed quantity for quality, there is no doubt but that his books would have served as a higher reminder of him. Besides his novels, which are many, he wrote an almost countless number of magazine articles and sketches, short stories and books of travel; he also did some editorial work for the Cornhill Magazine and the Fortnightly Review. He has produced some good characters, none of them very startling, and his stories, while not so much read nowadays, as they were twenty-five years ago, contain a great deal that is interesting, his choice of language is always good, and his vocabulary a rich one.

Trollope attained the desire of his life years before his death. He was an honored member of society; numbered as his friends many of the most gifted artists of the day; attained a large degree of popularity and earned a good deal of money. He was able to gratify his most luxurious tastes, among which was hunting. He had a fine stable of horses, and always followed the hounds with great enthusiasm. He died in 1882 at the age of seventy-seven.

It is difficult to make a choice among Trollope's novels, none of them is infinitely better than the others. All possess a certain amount of merit, though some are less deficient in this respect than others. They are tales abounding in human interest, much that is commonplace, but for that reason none the less worthy of being written about. Trollope never points a moral, but leaves it to the reader to find one if he may. His "Political Novels" are among those which have been most popular.

GOOD DAY FOR WAR

There was nothing in sight down the road. The major sat tilted against the wall of the general store reading yesterday's paper. It was a clear, warm day. Inside the store the postmaster could be heard sorting the mail, but without everything was still and peaceful. At last there was a clatter and a rattle, and from somewhere there appeared a negro driving an unpainted wagon drawn by a mule. He drew up with a loud whoa in front of the store.

"Major," he called.
"No response."
"Major! Doan' wan'ter 'sturb yo' major."
"No response."
"Major!"
"Hello, uncle," he said. "What can I do for you?"
"Doan' wan'ter 'sturb yo', major, but is dey any news in de paper?"

"No," said the major; "no, there isn't any news today. Yes, there is, too. There's a war between France and Morocco."
"S dat so?" said the negro. "S dat so, an' is dere really a wah, a fightin' and blood killin'?"

"A real war," repeated the major.
"Golly!" said the negro, gathering up his reins. "Whar did yo' say dat wah was, major?"
"Morocco," said the major, turning again to the sheet.

"Well," said the colored man, "dey suttently has got a fine day for it, Gidap." And he clattered down the road.—Youth's Companion.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ANTIQUE

On Lord Dufferin's estate, near Belfast, there once stood a historic ruin, a castle which had been a stronghold of the O'Neill's. One day Lord Dufferin visited it with his steward, Dan Mulligan, and drew a line with his stick round it, telling Mulligan that he was to build a protecting wall on that line. And then he went to India, feeling secure as to the preservation of the great historic building. When he returned to Ireland he hastened to visit the castle. It was gone. He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Yes, gone it certainly was, leaving not a trace behind it. He sent for Dan and inquired: "Where's the castle?" "The castle, my lord? That old thing? Sure, I pulled it down to build the wall wid."

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

PRUNING THE PEAR TREE

To those who possess a garden of fair dimensions there is invariably born a desire to plant fruit trees, and one subject that never fails to attract the would-be cultivator is the luscious pear. Doubtless it has been the lot of the reader to visit gardens where the intentions of the owner have been the very best, but who, through want of knowledge how to prune his pears, has done this important work in a very faulty manner; or he may have left his trees in the hands of a so-called jobbing gardener who possibly has had little or no experience in pruning fruit trees. The result in such circumstances can very well be imagined.

There is the greatest possible satisfaction to be obtained when pruning is properly understood and when the grower is able to show as a consequence of his treatment of his trees a good crop of fruits in the autumn months. The crop of fruit is the result of the work. The question that arises at the inception of the work is, What is pruning? What is the meaning of the word? Pruning means the shortening to certain well-defined lengths the shoots or growths of trees. The object of pruning is of a twofold nature. (1) It is carried out for the purpose of producing trees of a symmetrical character; and (2) in order to ensure or facilitate the development of blossoms and, subsequently, fruit.

In the present instance I propose to deal only with standard Pear trees and those that are usually to be met with in gardens after growth of several years. Most of us are familiar with such specimens, and few of us know how to deal with them. Fig. 1 represents a nicely grown ten years old tree of Pear Easter Beurre. The tree has been pruned regularly and summer-pruned last season, when it bore an excellent crop of fruit. Readers should make a careful scrutiny of this shapely tree and its several branches, from which it will be observed there are evolved numerous shoots of the past season's growth. Pruning is best done from November to January inclusive, although many growers prefer the last-mentioned month to any other. This will enable the beginner to enter into the work forthwith, but care should be taken that the frost is out of the wood before cutting. No hard-and-fast line can be followed in regard to pruning, as varieties differ so much in themselves. Generally speaking, the rule should be observed of simply keeping the tree in shapely proportions, thinning out the crowded branches and keeping the centre open. Extra vigorous shoots should be shortened back. Light and air are two most important factors in successful culture.

As summer pruning was done in this instance, this leaves less to be done at the present period. That the method of pruning may be better understood by the reader, a section of the tree shown in Fig. 1 before pruning is portrayed in Fig. 2. Frequently where a pear tree has been neglected the shoots are developed in straggling fashion; these should be cut back into shape, and any branches crossing each other and growing towards the centre of the tree must be removed. The use of a sharp knife is most essential, as this will enable the operator to make the cuts perfectly clean, and these will heal quickly in consequence. It is quite possible that some of the branches may be too big to be detached with a knife; in such cases use a saw very carefully, and as a precautionary measure neatly pare off the edges of the damaged bark. Some successful growers make a point of painting the damaged surface of the larger branches with tar, as this acts as a preventive against fungoid diseases and also assists in the speedy healing of the wounds.

Those who have young standard trees in which the shoots are taking an undue lead of others should reduce them to about one-third of their length. Dead wood should never, of course, be tolerated, and long, unsightly spurs, as well as those of a barren nature, should be cut out.

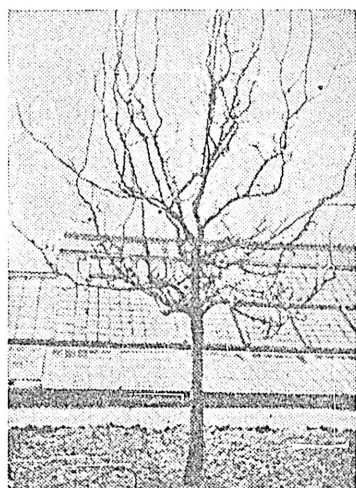
Fig. 3 shows the same tree as represented in Fig. 1. Here it will be noticed that a great deal of wood has not been cut out, because the tree has been systematically thinned out year by year and superfluous shoots cut back. Note the open character of the head and how well disposed the branches are. In Fig. 4 the reader will notice the same section of the tree as was portrayed in Fig. 2, with the necessary thinning out and cutting back carried into effect. The growths retained give a fair indication of the probable symmetrical shape of the tree in the next fruiting season. From this series of illustrations it should not be a very difficult matter for any reader who is a beginner to deal with his own trees in like manner. —D. B. C. in The Garden.

PRUNING APPLE TREES

Our great-grandfathers' orchard was the first that we have any recollection of. His first order was to prune and keep it at. At the present time we find no small number who as a rule object to trimming apple trees except in extreme cases. Like many other cranks, I have some peculiar ideas of my own that I wish to go before my brother orchardists who are growing orchards here in the West. My first move in pruning is that very soon after I set my tree I prefer to let it stay untrimmed for a week or ten days. Trees for the Northwest would be preferable if the heaviest branches were grown on the sunny side of the trunk while in nursery. Where this is not the case I go over my trees, which are always set with the strongest branches on the sunny side. In setting I lean the trunk slightly pointing to the sun at 1 o'clock, never further east than half-past twelve. I then examine the tree carefully to see first if there is any serious opening on the sun side. I go around each tree, care-

fully clipping off just above such bulbs as are pointing to the centre of such openings. Follow up such a course for two or three seasons, and you will be surprised to see how much you have improved your trees. Next look up the northeast side; if you find any branches shooting out northeast, cut them off, not head them in, but cut clean close to the color. This shuts the sap off from building up the northeast side and forces it into the branches on the sunny side, making it self-protecting.

Follow this up with care until the tree is old enough to bear. Then its habits will be permanently established and will lose its former persistent efforts to grow over to the northeast, as nine out of ten have done here in the Northwest, where they have been set with



1.—Standard Pear Tree Easter Beurre before winter pruning. The tree is about ten years old, and bore a good crop of fruit last year.

unevenly balanced tops and left to their own inclinations afterwards.

For the first year or two I do but little pruning. If branches drop too low I either cut them off where such will not make an opening on the trunk or main branches. The third or fourth year I follow up the main branches, clipping off all small and useless under or inside branches, pruning a little every year, always keeping an opening on the northeast corner of the tree. Two things I am seriously opposed to. One is to opening any considerable space on the sunny side, and on the other hand, I am equally opposed to making any efforts to growing any central stem as we are so often advised to grow.

Again, an open space often revives our trees by letting in the steady direct rays of the sun on the sun side. The central stem theory I have demonstrated on my grounds to be nothing but a theory that will cause much more injury than good. A centre stem runs on up above the main side branches, always consuming the lion's share of sap that should be as equally distributed over all the branches as possible. This theory, it is true, grows one-fourth of the apples very fine, but at the same time dwarfs the fruit on the lower branches and places the other so high above the rest that it often makes it difficult as well as dangerous to gather.

A word as to when to prune. Nearly every orchardist has his notion when to prune. I have a notion, founded on my own experience, when not to prune. This is in December, January and February. I like to go over a tree in June that is very heavily set with fruit, taking out here and there small, inferior branches, letting in a little sun and air here and there, where it will benefit and not injure. Never prune old trees heavy in the Northwest at any one time. And studiously avoid letting an Eastern expert or a Northwestern ignoramus trim your trees. As soon trust a boy in a powder mill with matches, as either to prune your orchard in the Northwest.

PRUNING ROSE BUSHES

Disappointment surely awaits him who, having procured a dozen or so of rose bushes in the early spring and having carefully planted them just as they came from the nursery, anxiously awaits the blooming season, expecting to be able to gather an armful of such roses as he sees pictured in the seedsman's catalogue, and all because he has failed to realize that the proper pruning of a rosebush is one of the most important features in its successful cultivation.

Roses differ so greatly in their habit of growth that no directions for pruning established plants can be given that will not require modification in respect to certain individual plants. There are, however, two rules which must be followed invariably. One that is all pruning should be done before any growth begins in spring, and the other is that all plants which come from the open ground must be pruned before planting or immediately after; such plants should have all weak growth removed entirely and the stronger shoots cut back to within four to ten inches of the ground. If set out just as they are received from the nursery, many of them will die and at the best but a weak growth will be made. No matter how carefully they have been removed, many of the smaller roots will have been destroyed and unless a corresponding amount of the top be removed, there will not be sufficient sap to nourish so many buds.

In dealing with established plants, if quantity rather than quality be the object aimed at, the only pruning necessary is to remove the dead and weakly wood, and only cut back the

remaining shoots to a point below where the winter has killed the immature growth of the season before. If, however, the object be, and it should be, the promotion of a symmetrical growth and the improvement of the quality of the blooms, a different course should be followed, and here practical experience must determine what is to be done in each particular case, always remembering the general rule laid down by all writers on the subject, that "plants of a delicate growth should be severely pruned, while those of vigorous growth should have some of the branches cut out entirely and the remaining ones only moderately shortened." Keeping this rule in mind, it will be found that plants of moderately vigorous growth should be cut back severely, say to four or five buds, always cutting at a bud pointing outwards and, of course, to a point below where the wood has been injured by the winter's frost.

To severely cut back such vigorous growers as Gio, Margaret Dickson, John Hopper, Charles Lawson, Jules Margotten and some others, results in a crowded growth of wood and very few blooms, and it will be found that to remove some of the branches entirely and only shorten the remaining ones a few inches, will throw the whole strength of the plant into the production of bloom. One shoot, however, should be cut back severely in order to promote growth near the bottom of the plant.

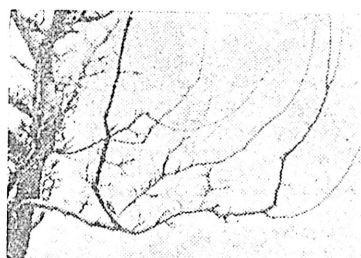
Climbing roses should, after the pruning recommended at the time of planting, have only the dead and weak shoots removed and one shoot cut back to three or four eyes for the purpose just mentioned, viz., to prevent a bare appearance near the bottom.

Some recommend a summer pruning after the blooming season is over in order to remove withered blooms, and to promote autumnal blooms, but the true lover of the rose will have few withered blooms to remove because he will find that one of the greatest pleasures connected with his hobby is that derived from the distribution of his flowers among his friends and in doing this liberally he will probably find that he has done all the pruning necessary.

The tools required for pruning are a good pair of pruning shears and a sharp pruning knife with a hooked blade. The operator will probably discover for himself that a good strong pair of leather gloves are not to be despised.

GRAFTING NURSERY STOCK

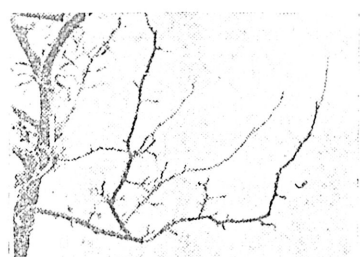
Ninety-five per cent of fruitgrowers purchase trees from some nurseryman who grows trees on the principle of quick returns for his money. In order to get these quick returns, there are two mistakes made. The faster a tree grows the more likely it is to be a failure when removed, as the change is greater. A tree which has made moderate growth is



2.—Section of the Pear Tree shown in Fig. 1. Compare this with Fig. 4.

easier transplanted than one which has made extraordinary growth. The second mistake is in the mating of grafts and stocks. What fruitgrower has not noticed that some trees will persist in throwing up suckers around the roots, oftentimes above where the graft was put on?

There is from one to fifteen days difference in the leafing out of different kinds of apples and a corresponding difference or even greater length of time in going to rest in the fall. If there happens to be ten or fifteen days' difference between the seasons of stock and of the scion, there is sure to be a certain



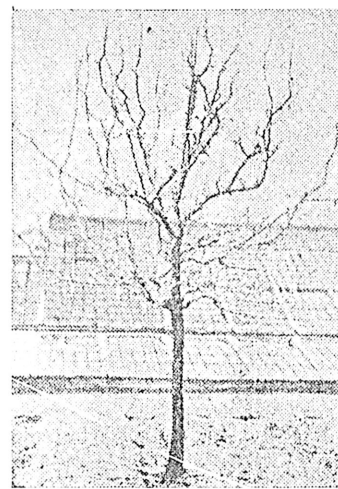
4.—The section shown in Fig. 2 after pruning has been done. Note the difference in the two.

amount of failure as we are working against nature. The roots will be sending up a sap when the parts above ground do not want it, and it goes to form what we call suckers, sometimes from the roots and sometimes from the body of the tree just above ground, showing plainly that one is at rest and the other is not.

Grafts taken from young trees or side shoots from an older one will grow much faster than those taken from the outsides of full bearing trees. If left to their own way, they will not bear fruit as soon as the latter, neither

will they stand a severe winter as well. The reason is that the large roots, commonly called "tap" roots, are the ones which send up sap for the forming of wood growth and the surface or small fibres send up sap to form fruit bearing wood. The large roots are deeper down into the soil and are affected by the heat of the soil and continue to send up sap longer than the surface roots which are affected by the early frosts and consequently the wood is not so well ripened and a fast growing young tree is almost sure to have large roots instead of small ones.

A fruitgrower, in order to be successful, must control the roots and thereby he controls the sap which goes to make either wood or fruit in the same way that a farmer controls



3.—The same tree as shown in Fig. 1 after winter pruning has been done.

bone, muscle or fat when he chooses the food for his animals.

I believe that under a powerful microscope the cells of bearing and non-bearing wood will be found to be differently formed; if so, we must start our trees bearing as young as possible. There is no reason why a tree should not commence to bear as soon as it is well established in its place and continually bear every year when the sap is led to do its work rightly.

Influence of Stock on Scion

In respect to the effect of the stock upon the grafts: I have noticed that in some instances, it has a considerable effect on the habit of growth but not so much on the fruit. Twenty-five years ago, I purchased two Duchess apple trees. One of them assumed a habit of growth foreign to that variety so much so that I concluded that it was not a Duchess at all; but, when I picked the fruit and placed samples from the two trees together, I could not tell one from the other. The tree would persist in throwing up suckers which resembled the Spy in growth and in time leafing out. It died when fifteen years old, while the other has never shown any sign of a sucker and is healthy yet.

One of the principal causes of some kinds of apples not being as good as they were thirty or forty years ago, is the practice of taking grafts from young trees exclusively. This practice in about thirty years would result in twenty different kinds of stock, while if scions are taken from one tree for thirty years, there would be only one change instead of twenty. The fruitgrowers of the future will require pedigree stock in trees. A haphazard system leads to great difficulties and many changes in type.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE

Preparing the land for the reception of the blackberry plants means enough plowing, disking and harrowing to make the soil in good condition down deep. Most any farmer can estimate about what this would mean.

The next thing is getting the plants, and the best and safest way is, if you have a patch and can get roots from it you will know they are suitable to your soil, or they may usually be procured from some neighbor, and the greatest cost will usually be the labor of digging them and setting. It will usually cost all the way from \$10 to \$25 per acre for the preparation of the land and price of plants and labor of setting. This, of course, will depend on the cost of labor, price paid for plants, etc. Therefore no set rule can be laid down.

The first year after setting, the land can be cultivated to most any crop that will not shade the young plants too bad; but they must not be shaded, even if you lose the use of the land for the first year, as this would stunt their growth. The second year there may be a few berries, but not many, and the land should be put in something that will shade the land, such as cowpeas, which will also add humus and nitrogen to the soil. This, of course, will call for some labor, but most any man can figure about what it would mean.

The third year after setting there will be a fair crop, which will balance expenses of cultivation and have a little left. The fourth year there will always a "bumper" crop, which pays all expenses for caring for the young plants and leaves a good big profit. Of course the old canes must be kept cleaned out, and in case rust should strike it, try to cut every bit of it out and burn it.

Now the amount of profit which can be made from this berry patch will depend almost entirely on the management it receives. There will usually be from 150 to as high as 250 cases

holding 24 quarts of berries from an acre of good berries. It will usually take about \$1.00 per case to market them, paying for packing, boxes and express. Berries will sell all the way from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 24-quart case, depending, of course, on the condition of the market. Never sell many berries for \$1.00 per case, for when they get that low stop shipping. They will often sell for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per case, and sometimes they will go as high as \$3.00 per case. It is not very hard to figure the profit, for anything over \$1.00 is usually profit.

Taking an average through the season of \$1.50 per case, an acre ought to yield at least 150 cases; this would mean net \$75. This is putting it down very low, however. But then, taking it as they will run some seasons, selling for an average of perhaps \$2.00 per case, 150 cases would bring in a net profit of \$150. Of course they are not likely to run this high through the entire season, but they usually produce over 150 cases per acre, and therefore it is usually consistent to figure on an average of from \$100 to \$150 per acre.—E. A. Lagergren in The Fruit Grower.

MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS AND BEASTS ARE DISAPPEARING

Almost every year sees the final extinction of one or more animal and bird species. Even in recent years many species have passed into oblivion without so much as the manner of their going being heeded or observed.

The large bounties given by candidates for the favor of the Roman populace in ancient days when wild beasts were pitted against captives or gladiators in the arena of the coliseum assisted in depleting Northern Africa of its larger fauna.

In those days the hippopotamus inhabited lower Egypt, and indeed two were killed by an Italian, Dr. Zeringhi, at Dalmietta, as recently as 1600.

In animal extinction Africa in recent centuries has suffered severely. It has lost the quagga, which was exterminated by about 1865; the bluebuck (or blaauwbok), destroyed by the Dutch in the early years of the 19th century, and the white-tailed gnu, which, it has not entirely vanished is on the very verge of extinction. The misnamed "white" rhinoceros and the South African gemsbok are rapidly approaching a like fate.

When Mauritius was taken possession of by the Dutch in 1598 the dodo was a comparatively common bird. So helpless was this great flightless pigeon, however, and so useful was it for food for seamen and settlers that in less than a century it had completely vanished. Two other great birds of Mauritius, the flightless rail and the giant coot, also perished utterly in the 17th century.

No specimen of the dodo's near relative, the solitaire of Rodriguez, ever reached Europe. Common at the beginning of the 17th century, they were practically nonexistent by the middle of the 18th. The white dodo of Bourbon, first described in 1613, was on the verge of assured extinction 60 years later.

The gigantic aepyornis of Madagascar was still existing, some think, in the 18th century, since one European is stated to have seen it alive in 1745.

The date of the extermination of the moa is still a debatable point, though it is possible that the last members of this huge race were destroyed by the Maori immigrants into New Zealand from three to five centuries ago.

The small black emu of Kangaroo Island, plentiful in 1803, was wiped out in less than a score of years. The New Zealand quail, a common gamebird half a century ago, has been exterminated. The last wild auroch appears to have been killed in Poland in 1627, though degenerate descendants still linger in the parks and reserves of Eastern Europe.

The great auk before 1800 was common even to abundance upon the rocky coasts and islets of the north. By 1825 it had become rare, and 20 years later the last known specimen was wantonly killed.

Whether the animal of which De Flacourt wrote in 1658 was in truth the giant lemur of Madagascar or a form closely allied to it is now impossible to determine; but it is practically certain that this remarkable animal was existing at no enormously remote time.

The Antarctic fur seal—of which it is said that millions were killed by avaricious sealers in 45 years, has ceased to be observed.

In 1741 a noteworthy animal was discovered by Behring on the islands off the coast of Kamchatka. This was an enormous toothless manatee from 20 to 28 feet in length, known as "Steller's rhyma."

Steller, the naturalist, who accompanied the expedition, advocated their use as food for the sailors. His advice was faithfully followed, and so assiduous was the pursuit that by 1768, less than 27 years after their discovery, the last rhyma had been slain, and an interesting species completely blotted out.

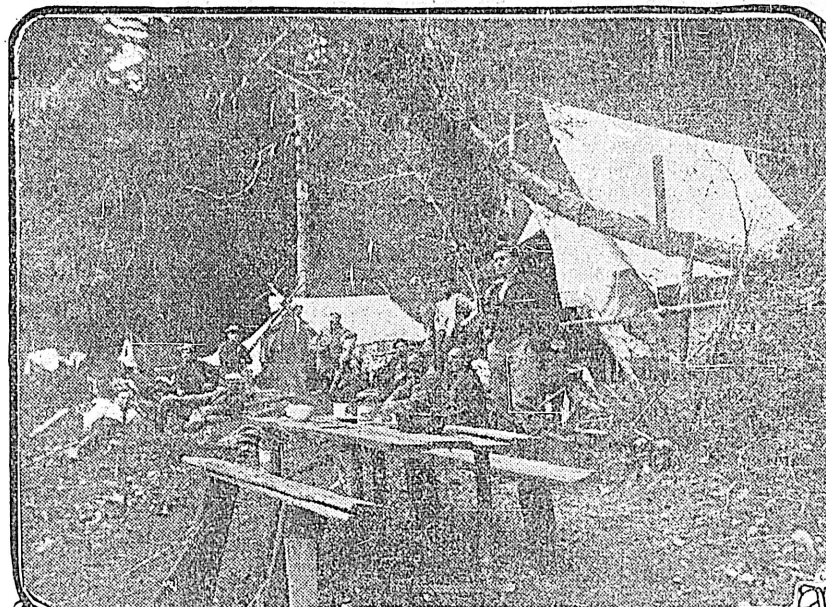
Of the tortoises, with which the Mascarene and Seychelles Islands swarmed two centuries ago, few specimens have survived to our times, despite the centenarian age attained by some individuals.

The huge tortoises of the Aldabra Islands, so plentiful in former times, are known no longer, save by a solitary species, in their native haunts.

The colossal chelonians of the Galapagos group supplied so delicious and so greatly esteemed a diet that in 20 years the rapacity of the ships' crews made sad and irreparable havoc among them.—Chambers Journal.

The soil for blackberries must be well drained, and it should be a strong loam.

Asparagus that daintiest of spring vegetables, is as easily grown in Saskatchewan as is the indispensable rhubarb.



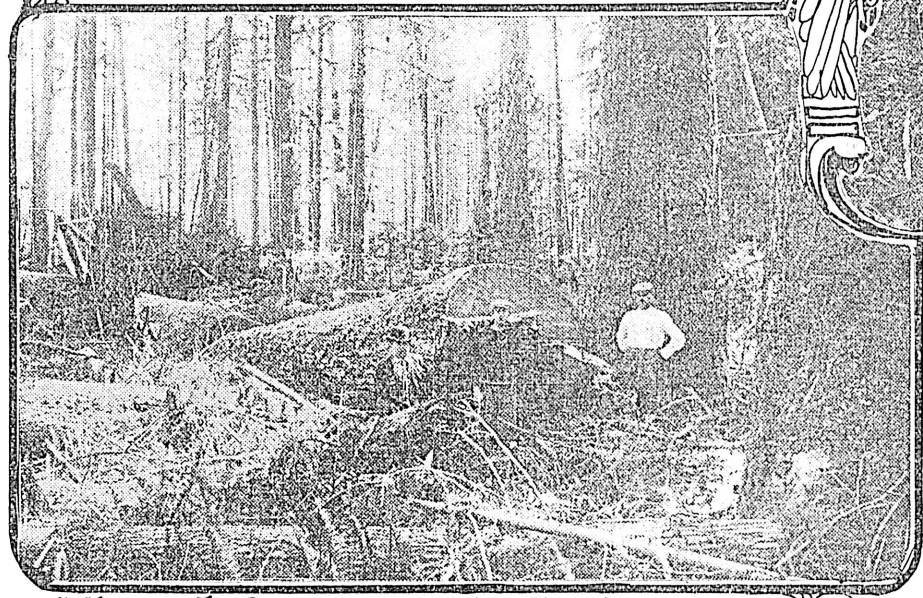
DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY "AWAY BACK



TWIN CEDARS THAT ARE FAIRLY WELL GROWN-UP



A FALLEN GIANT AND TYPICAL FOREST SCENE ON THE LIMITS



A FALLEN FIR CUTTING SIX FORTY FOOT LENGTHS

VICTORIA'S NEWEST NEIGHBOR

(Continued From Page Two)

made and is today making Vancouver Island world-famous. Mr. Moore broadly estimates that it will run sixty per cent to the regal Douglas fir, fifteen per cent in cedar, fifteen per cent in spruce and ten per cent in hemlock—such hemlock as is the astonishment of the Eastern lumberman, whose knowledge of hemlock is vastly different from that of this Western Coast. In regard to quantities, the lighter timber is naturally found on the higher elevations of the limits, but at no place will it cut less than twenty-five thousand feet to the acre. On the other hand, on the lower levels, there are patches in which six hundred thousand feet to the acre will be cut, while three hundred

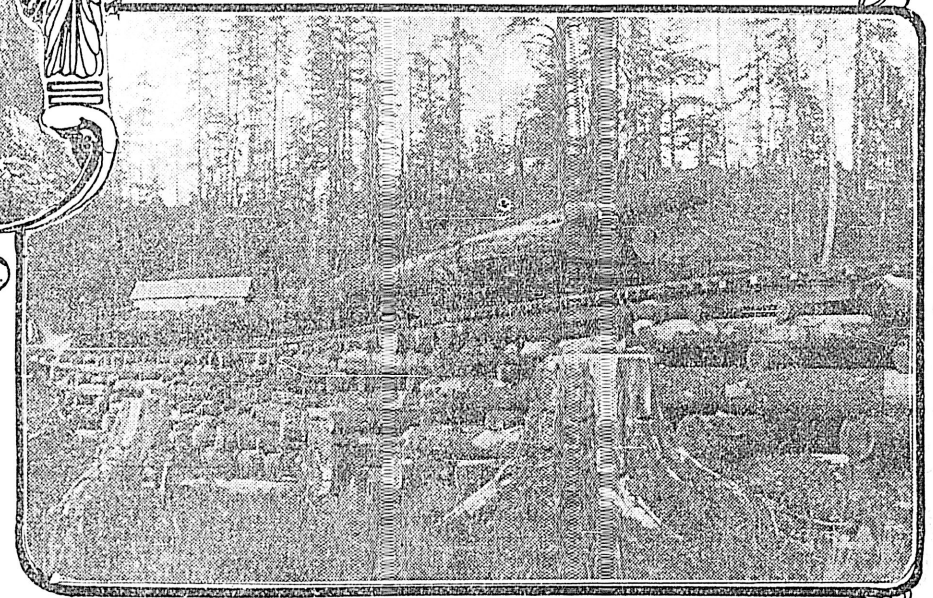
thousand may fairly be set down as an honest average.

The company has at the present time in operation one of the most complete and thoroughly modern logging plants that has as yet been seen on Vancouver Island—a plant which in itself represents an investment of upwards of \$200,000, and includes the railway running five miles of track and switches, and for extensions of which four hundred and ten tons of new rails are now on the ground; the steamer Beatrice, in command of Captain Thomas Aaroe, and one of the best little craft of her size for the business in British Columbia; docks, booming ground, offices, bunk-houses, stores, a squad of donkey engines, and all the usual impedimenta of an up-to-date camp. One hundred and sixty men are just at present em-

ployed under Superintendent W. M. Harlow, while Mr. H. A. Hoard, C.E., directs the railway construction department and overcomes such engineering difficulties as may present themselves as the work advances.

The plant is already, and despite its size and costliness, found insufficient for the demands upon it, and additions and extensions are already in the air. The management has just ordered a new \$10,000 steam shovel for the railway work, and is at present on the lookout for another tugboat, to assist the Beatrice. One will be purchased just as soon as a suitable craft appears that is purchasable. A new 60-ton locomotive (the locomotives at present in use are each of forty tons) has recently been bought, together with two large new donkey engines and forty new steel trucks with which to reinforce the rolling stock, these latter being at present on their way from the Eastern works, and due to arrive before the end of April.

Increase of staff is to keep pace naturally with the enlargement of the plant and facilities generally, so that while the camp is cutting for the British Columbia mills at the present time about 150,000 to 200,000 feet daily, within the ensuing six weeks that production will be increased to 300,000 feet a day. The payroll, which at present exceeds \$10,000 per month, will during the coming twelvemonth be doubled and probably trebled. Of the men who are on this payroll it is interesting to note that they are to the extent of sixty per cent or more



THIRTY FOOT TREESTLE OF LOGS ON COMPANY'S RAILWAY

Canadians, and contain no Asiatics of any race—either Chinese, Japanese or East Indian. On their own Vancouver Island swashes are found by these progressive lumbermen to be as valuable and reliable workers as any in their crews—either in the woods, as fellers or following the logs (trailers) is the word) or in working on the booms, where they are incomparable.

The plans of the company for the present summer include the completion of the breakwater and the dock, the former being necessary to protect the booming ground, as it lies slightly more exposed than might be desired. In these works from \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be invested, although the company's engineer is showing himself something of a genius for economizing in the method he has adopted in building the breakwater—a work that is being accomplished for approximately twenty-

five per cent of the estimate of a government engineer. The company have erected a substantial wharf on piling, and on this have placed a donkey engine. This engine is operating a scoop dredge, which piles tons upon tons of gravel under the pile-supported dock, filling this structure in and making it almost an integral part of the land.

At the present time, as mentioned previously, the camp is working exclusively to supply the British Columbia mills. The assurance of early construction of the Victoria & Barkley Sound division of the Canadian Northern railway has, however, considerably altered the original plans, and vastly to the advantage of the company. This railway will inevitably traverse the company's holdings, and with the facilities of transport thus provided, it will be (Continued on Page Seven)

On Growing Old

Old age is not without its consolations and even its delights. So we are assured by many a writer and moralist of all ages from the days of Cicero, and even from the far more distant days of those who inspired Cicero. We are not concerned to dispute the proposition so far as it tells of the consolations of old age; but as regards its alleged delights, they are surely rather negative than positive, or only comparative at the best. Old men may rejoice to be free from the infinite sorrows, undisciplined as yet and wholly inexperienced, or youth, from its vague longings and boundless ambitions, from the struggles, the triumphs, it may be, from the disappointments and defeats of middle life; but such freedom is for the most part only gained at the cost of much greater losses. The apologists of old age have not always been themselves old men. It is a literary exercise that we are reading when we study their lucubrations, not a transcript of personal experience. It is not to Cato the Elder at the age of 84 that we are listening when we read the "De Senectute," but only to what Cicero, a much younger man at the time, thought proper to make Cato the Elder think and say. He was not himself consoled by his own apology. He perished at the age of 63 a victim to the vengeance of Antony and the craft of Augustus, but not before he had needed all the consolation that Cato the Elder might have offered, and had found them vain. "Old age makes me more and more bitter," he had written to Atticus some time before, though he professed still to derive some comfort from his own treatise on the subject. It is clear, then, that Cicero was not drawing on his own experience when he wrote the "De Senectute" some years before his death, for he had no experience to draw upon. Even his own "senectus," which, as he said, was making him more and more bitter, must be interpreted as "advancing years," not as "old age" proper; and the latter days of his life, though they were not days of old age, were assuredly but "labor and sorrow."

But, it may be said, Cicero's case was peculiar. In quieter times he might have lived to the years of Cato the Elder and shared the sentiments he attributed to him. Still, the fact remains that he sang the praises of old age when he was still, comparatively speaking, a

young man. So it was also with Gibbon, who did not live to be an old man. He was born in April, 1737, and died in January, 1794. He began his immortal autobiography in his fifty-second year. It concluded with the following passage, which, well known as it is to all lovers of good literature, we may quote once more for its characteristic felicity, wisdom and grace: "I shall soon enter into the period which, as the most agreeable of his long life, was selected by the judgment and experience of the sage Fontenelle. His choice is approved by the eloquent historian of nature, who fixes our moral happiness to the mature season, in which our passions are supposed to be calmed, our duties fulfilled, ambition satisfied, our fame and fortune established on a solid basis. In private conversation that great and amiable man added the weight of his own experience; and this autumnal felicity might be exemplified in the lives of Voltaire, Hume, and many other men of letters. I am far more inclined to embrace than to dispute this comfortable doctrine. I will not suppose any premature decay of the mind or body; but I must reluctantly observe that two causes, the abbreviation of time and the failure of hope, will always tinge with a browner shade the evening of life." Here we come much nearer to the truth of the whole matter. The words were written, not by an old man, but by a wise man who weighed in a prophetic balance the joys and sorrows of advancing years, the blessings that time brings and those that it takes away in that old age which he was never himself to know. Kindly and contented in his philosophy he would not dwell unduly on any decay, premature or not, of the mind or body. To those who have reached, or are approaching, old age that is a very real makeweight in the balance—never more real perhaps than it is to the man of letters—but it is not of the essence of the matter. In spite of all that Cicero inspired by Plato and by many another ancient sage had made Cato the Elder say, in spite of all that had been said by the sage Fontenelle and confirmed by the good and amiable Buffon, in spite of all that Voltaire, Hume, and many other men of letters may have felt, Gibbon knew, nevertheless, that "two causes, the abbreviation of time and the failure of hope, will always tinge with a browner shade the evening of life." No man who is growing old will disagree with him.

"The abbreviation of time and the failure of hope." These, far more than the inevitable,

even if imperceptible, decay of mind and body—for we can all imitate the Archbishop of Granada if we have no tactless Gil Blas at hand—are what constitute the irremediable sadness of declining years in spite of all the consolations of the philosophers. Nothing can altogether console the old man for the steadily narrowing of his horizons, the inexorable shrinking of his aspirations. We may shut our eyes to what Hadham in his last Preface calls "the gathering in the heavens," and take short views of life, as Sydney Smith wisely bade all of us do. But we cannot close our understandings. The "peau de chagrin" of Balzac's tremendous tale dwindles day by day, and there is no force in the universe that can enlarge it by the traction of a hair's breadth. It is true that none can measure the abbreviation of time of which Gibbon speaks. Young or old, "nous sommes tous condamnés à la mort avec des sursis indéfinis," as Victor Hugo says. But, indefinite as the reprieve is for all of us, the old man knows that it is but a span, whereas to the young man life seems infinite and its end never darkens his horizon. This is not to say that the old man fears death more than the young man. Probably he fears it less, though he knows it to be nearer at hand than when in his youth and prime he thought of it, if he thought at all, as "the blind Fury with the abhorred shears." It is not so much the approach of death as the shortening of the span of life that saddens the wise man and tinges with a browner shade the evening of his days. Death often comes to the aged in the guise of a nursing sister rather than in that of an avenging angel. St. Francis of Assisi, in one of his moments of strange exaltation, could even speak of praising his Lord "for our sister the death of the body, from whom no man escapeth." But neither St. Francis of Assisi nor any one else, were he visionary, saint, or sage, would ever think of giving praise for "the abbreviation of time and the failure of hope."—London Times.

THE LADY OF THE TELEPHONE

(From the Baltimore Sun)

She is more than five feet tall, she is 95 per cent unmarried, she is neat, she is quick, she is never deaf nor dumb, she is the girl who must be consulted before you can get the telephone you want. Though not much of a mathematician, she deals in numbers, whose-

sale and retail—adds St. Paul 486 to Mount Vernon 2749 and subtracts Tuxedo 48-M from Madison 8246K with lightning-like rapidity. The Government experts find that she can answer 225 calls a minute without hedging a hairpin, but do not mention that she can give you the same wrong number three times in five minutes and cause attacks of a palsy and indignation at both ends of the wire. She must be either very patient or very indifferent, this operator in the conversation exchange for she deals with many men of many tempers and many women of many tongues. And if she can manage this successfully and emerge from a day of conflict with unruffled temper and smiling face, she must be a wonder. There she sits, this lady of the telephone calm, polite, like Patience on a monument smiling at Rage. From out the wreck of matter and the ruin of worlds comes undisturbed her even tones, "Number, please."

THE LOCAL OPTION PLEBISCITE

Votes polled for members of the local option committee, 16,801.
Required to carry Local Option, 50 per cent, 23,400 1/2.
Obtained for Local Option, 12,771.
Lost by, 4,629 1/2.

Detailed Vote			
Polling place	For	Against	Carried by
Alberni	286	191	95
Atlix	68	129	61
Cariboo	163	199	36
Comox	444	514	70
Chilliwack	765	317	448
Columbia	248	194	54
Crabbrook	602	610	8
Cowichan	236	266	29
Delta	672	181	491
Des Moines	476	396	80
Esquimalt	212	220	18
Fortale	771	668	103
Grand Forks	582	328	254
Greenwood	225	228	13
Islands	203	210	7
Kamloops	689	577	112
Kaslo	224	181	40
Lillooet	111	168	57
New West.	852	248	604
Nelson	486	499	13
Nanaimo	528	692	164
Newcastle	265	354	89
Okanagan	1,271	1,106	165
Possland	218	250	32
Revelstoke	223	507	284
Richmond	905	641	264
Sanich	385	276	109
Similkameen	271	281	10
Skeena	822	419	403
Slocan	252	258	6
Vancouver	5,672	4,898	774
Victoria	2,292	1,796	496
Vale	279	305	26
Ymir	488	492	4
	22,771	19,181	4,102
			515

A Riding Feat

Dickinson will make an attempt to ride horseback from Pittsfield to New York and return in twenty-four hours, a distance of about 300 miles. Mr. Dickinson will use fifteen picked cow ponies from his farm.

On April 10, 1909, Dickinson rode 155 miles in 13 hours and 59 minutes, using eight horses on a seven mile course. After making this ride, Dickinson said that he could ride to New York and return in twenty-four hours and New York horsemen challenged the statement.

The ponies will be specially prepared for the test and the start will be made early in June when the roads are in best condition. The route will be either over the so-called Albany road or over the Poughkeepsie route. Dickinson is an ex-cavalryman and when in the service rode ninety miles against time and received a medal for the feat.

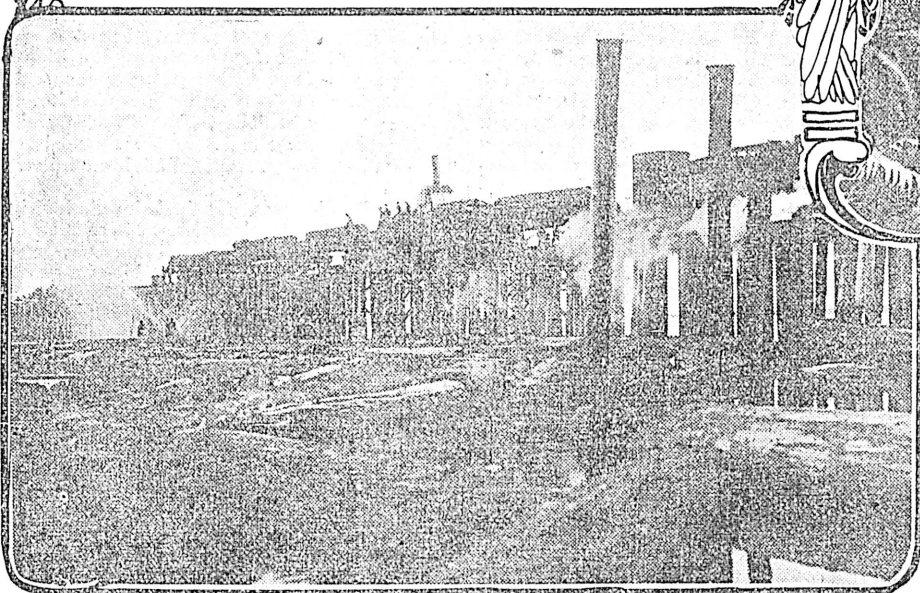
In order to cover the 300 miles in 24 hours Mr. Dickinson will have to ride at the rate of 12 1/2 miles an hour. This does not include the time consumed in changing horses and taking refreshments. Both of these operations could be reduced to a minimum, so that the pace need not be increased noticeably. The rider probably would have his ponies bridled and in waiting, the saddling operation consuming only a few moments. What refreshments are necessary could be taken in the saddle, so the problem is reduced to a question of the rider's endurance.

Some wonderful long-distance riding feats have been accomplished in the past, among the best known being that of Squire Osbaldeston in 1831, who, at the age of about forty-seven rode 200 miles for a wager of 1000 guineas in less than 8 1/4 hours, including stoppages. In 1883 Carl Pugh rode 50 miles in 15.003 at San Bernardino, Cal., using ten horses. In 1868 at San Francisco N. H. Mowry rode 200 miles in eight hours, using thirty horses. Changing horses and riding 12 hours daily C. M. Anderson at San Francisco in 1884 rode 107 1/2 miles in 72 hours.

Don't you know, young man, that a candle burned at both ends goes out twice as soon?" "Sure. But it gives twice as much light, doesn't it?"—Cleveland Leader.



HOW THE RAILWAY IS CARRIED—NOTE SIZE OF SUPPORTING TIMBERS



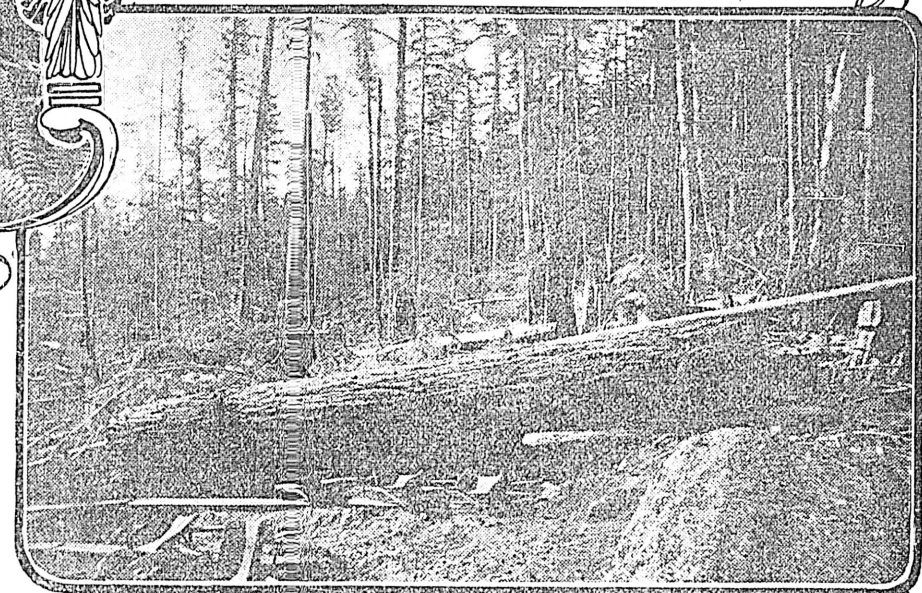
DROPPING THE LOGS FROM THE RAILWAY INTO THE BOOMING GROUND—NOTE THE SPLASH OF THE LATEST CANDIDATE FOR IMMERSION



TYPICAL UNDERBRUSH



IN THE DINING ROOM—WHERE EVERYONE BELONGS TO THE WILLING WORKERS



A TOOTHPICK IN THE ROUGH—NOTE THE COMPARATIVE HEIGHT ON MR. MOORE (R SIX FEET EIGHT) STANDING AT THE RIGHT

VICTORIA'S NEWEST NEIGHBOR

(Continued From Page Six)

easily possible to develop a new and unlooked-for export trade in manufactured lumber, shipments in trainload lots being made to the prairie market. To meet this new condition of the business, a mill to cut a minimum of 300,000 feet per diem and to cost not less than \$300,000, will be erected just as soon as the exact line of the traversing railway is authoritatively determined, and the staff and facilities generally will be largely augmented, it being anticipated that between six hundred and seven hundred men will be on the payroll in twelve months from now or very little more.

These with the augmented staff of the B. C. Electric Railway Co. will form a town of approximately one thousand working residents, or say three thousand population, within the next two years.

And this will very materially disturb the distribution of the votes of the Alberni district, in which constituency the Jordan river lies.

In addition to the transportation facilities afforded by the water—and there are steamers either of the tramway or of the lumber company passing between the city and the camp daily, which gives the Jordan River postal and newspaper services equal to those of the Capital—the railway will link the new town with Victoria in the very near future, while even earlier (during the present season) the eight-

mile road connection will be made with the Otter Point highway, near Clark's; and it will be found both possible and pleasant to drive to and from the city, or to cover the intervening distance with an automobile in a few delightful hours.

These facilities of communication mean something to the general public when it is kept in view that the Jordan is one of the finest fishing streams in reachable distance of the Capital—that the contiguous forests abound in deer and feathered game (the mountain quail being especially prominent), the lordly wapiti having frequently been encountered in goodly herds by the lumber company's advance guard—that the sylvan scenery is peculiarly attractive and the air rarely invigorating—and that it is the company's intention during the present summer to provide tentatively for the accommodation of visitors by the erection of a comfortable hotel of eight or ten guest rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, electric light, and all such comforts as modern man desires. The camp, it may be mentioned parenthetically, will be electrically lighted during the coming summer, and a townsite laid out by the company ere many months.

It is estimated that operations up to the present have covered but approximately 112 acres, which proves to be splendid land, in every way suitable for future utilization for general farming purposes. Up to date the axemen have touched nothing less than 20 inches in diameter, the "sticks" sent in the booms to

the mills ranging from these 20-inch babies to logs of ten feet diameter. Trees are not felled that will not cut three 40-foot logs, while it is nothing at all unusual to get five and even six such 40-foot logs from a single tree. An effort is made to fairly well clear up the fir, cedar and spruce as logging operations proceed, but at this it is estimated that there is left standing from 40,000 to 50,000 feet to the acre, to be attended to later.

As to the personnel of the Michigan Pacific Company, the resident head is Mr. J. H. Moore, who fills the offices of vice-president, manager and assistant treasurer. The head offices of the company are at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Victoria office in the premises on the H. B. Co.'s dock, Wharf street, formerly the home of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Mr.

Charles W. Liken is president of the company, Mr. Jerry Sullivan secretary, and Mr. Charles A. Phelps, treasurer. The directorate includes in addition to the officers named, Messrs. W. F. McKnight of Grand Rapids; E. B. Cadwell, Detroit; W. L. Carpenter, Grand Rapids; S. M. Coleman, W. T. Coleman and C. T. Moore, Seattle. The general superintendent is Mr. Delbert Hankin. Capitalized at \$1,500,000, in shares of the par value of \$1.00, the stock started at 60 cents in May last, and is now listed on the Board of Trade at 1.05 bid and 1.10 asked, with a sustained and as yet undisturbed upward trend, for which abundant justification is found by all in touch with the lumber situation and having knowledge of the great property whose development is the mission of the energetic company.

The Essence of Scriptures

On Wednesday, March 6th, Professor D. S. Margobouth delivered at Exeter Hall the fifth lecture of the course on "The Essence of Scripture"—subject, "Biblical Philosophy and other Philosophy." The beginnings of the various systems of philosophy are traceable to the natural desire to know something of the origin of things. That certain of these had their rise in India seems to be brought out by their terminology. The common illustrations are largely Indian and Greek, but the anticipations of later thought are more remarkable in the former than the latter.

That the purpose of Indian philosophy is highly practical, is the result of the deeply ingrained belief in transmigration. The "soul," weary of the endless transmigration, seeks repose, and philosophy is resorted to in the attempt to procure this. Asceticism was often deemed necessary to the study. Whereas the Greek systems fitted men for public life, those of India produced anchorites. The theories are idealist; but the philosophy would seem to be the result of the meditation which at an early period seems to have become part of the ordinary life of the Brahmins. Their logic is less simple than the Greek, but is characterized by great acuteness.

Among the Hebrews the causes which produced philosophy in these other races were wanting. Genesis supplied an account of the origin of things sufficient for them, and this neither wrapped up in an unknown tongue nor expressed in infantile language, so they had no call to construct a cosmogony. The spirit of the Israelites seems to have been ordinarily averse to scientific inquiry. The studies to which the public assembly gave rise were also wanting, for the Israelites had no need of them. Where the practical application of science was required the Israelites ordinarily sent for the Phoenicians, as the Greeks did for the Persians.

Almost Unknown Before the Exile

Speculation on the state of the departed was almost unknown before the exile. The writer of Ecclesiastes simply asked, "Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward?"

An Indian writer would have been ready to describe every stage which the departed spirit passes through. In the New Testament the life to come throws the present life into the shade, whereas in the Old Testament we can with difficulty collect references to the former, and when we do find them they are ecstatic.

While philosophers of other nations had to prove the future life, in the Old Testament the argument that the present is all we have finds no place. In the apocryphal book called the Wisdom of Solomon, where the future life is insisted on, it is treated as the basis on which all else is to be explained, and the thought that it provides such a key produces enthusiasm in the writer. The belief corresponds to faith, hope, and love in the teaching of the Apostle Paul; and the word "wisdom" is identified with what we call science. The problem—also discussed by Plato—is put of the just man absolutely worsted, and with every inducement to abandon the just life. The difference in the two writers is to be found in the presence and absence of the idea of God. The answer by Plato will never convince any human being; the man who knew of faith and love could solve the problem practically.

Proverbs resembles other Eastern works more closely than Ecclesiastes. The study of the Bible is our nearest analogy to the way in which wisdom was understood by the ancients to be reached. The knowledge of God provided the spirituality which marked the early religion of the Jews. Jewish commentators argue the future life from the willingness of Daniel and his friends to face martyrdom.

The non-success of the pagan philosophies appears to be due to the absence of any personal relation to the Deity, which the Biblical writers possessed in so high a degree. The difficulty was to provide a motive strong enough to produce action; they lacked that which we call "the grace of God."

To show in pictures how the world looks to defective eyes is not a very easy matter, for persons suffering from these diseases, some of which are rare, have sometimes no ability or inclination to put their impressions on paper or canvas. An interesting exception, however,

is the case of a glaucoma patient, who drew several sketches for the *Lancet*, showing how the world appeared to him. Glaucoma is a very peculiar and serious complaint which usually attacks people after middle age, and for some reason or other is more common among Jews than Christians; owing to the configuration of the myopic eyes the short-sighted are less liable to it than those of a different vision.

It usually begins with cloudiness or fog, while artificial lights are seen with rainbow or haloes round them. A general feature of the disease is the gradual closing up of the field of vision till the patient can see only what is directly in front of him. All the world is a darkness, but for a long distance there is a dimly lane in front of him, down which humanity approaches. In the *Lancet* picture the glaucoma patient has depicted himself walking through a street in a big city, showing the street not as it is, but as it appears to him. As a matter of fact, it is really crowded, but to him it seems empty except for the one man whom he sees as a black shadow just as he touches him. A curious feature in this special case is the fact that the patient can evidently see the buildings absolutely deserted.

The same man describes himself as walking through a sunny field which appears to him as if ravaged by an enemy; again he shows himself in bed, realizing that his wife has opened the door and is coming towards him with a tray, but unable to visualize this till she stands directly in front.

Diplopia, as its name signifies, is the defect which causes the eye to see two images of the same object. Of course, the drunkard's temporary diplopia is well known, but it is possible for a quite sober person to perceive two keyholes instead of one, as the comic papers have it, and yet be a total abstainer.

Diplopia is usually the result of squint or general eye weakness, and is necessarily a distressing malady. As a rule, the defect manifests itself in regard to small objects at some distance—eight feet or so. For instance, one lamp will be seen slightly above another, or to the right or left. As a rule, the false image is fainter than the genuine one, but when I looked through the prism, which made me for the time being diplopic, I saw the second image quite as clearly as the first, but with a tendency to wander. The farther away the false image appears from the true, the less distinct its outline.—*Strand Magazine*.

The Charm of the Hand

The charm of one of the heroines of *d'Annunzio*—Duse has triumphed in the part—is the beauty of her hands. We may suspect this to be something of an artist's refinement of imagination rather than typical of ordinary human nature. Whatever does make a man fall in love—and the problem is one for which we cannot hope a solution this side of the grave, and which we may be happier, as well as wiser, if we put on one side—whatever extraordinary fancy it is that makes the normal man fall in love, it is not as a rule, the lady's hands. He will prefer them, no doubt, of some grace. He may hold the faith that your short, stubby hand has something dull and coarse about it. He may have an antipathy to obtrusive bones and extraneous knuckles. But he is not likely to be minutely particular. He is not likely to adore any woman for her hands alone.

Perhaps it is as well. For there seems some reason to believe that beautiful hands will become rarer as the years go by. Few would dispute that after the tiny, so it dimpled hands of a baby, the most admired in the world are the long, graceful, sensitive hands that speak of artistry or artistic handicraft. In part, no doubt, these are a natural endowment, but in part they are the consequence of training. You seldom find them except on people who have something of artistic accomplishment, who spend some part of their time it may be for mere amusement, on something that calls for skill of handiwork. And now, if we are to believe Sir Frederick Treves, it seems that the nation is forgetting how to use its hands at all.

The human animal is becoming more and more a creature of brain. All our forefathers through thousands of years were content to do by sheer physical force and manual skill we do by machinery and simple mechanical actions. After the experts have arranged things for us and a few skilled workmen have carried out their plans, we need little more manual skill than a baby. Would you write a letter? The

mental labor must still be yours. You must think out your diplomacies and your cautions, but you need not learn to write. The type-writer will do that part of the business. There is a machine for everything. How many more girls would now go sketching if it were not for the camera? And it is the same story with everything, from plain sewing to music. It is not the purpose to point out that the artistic results are not unsatisfactory. A very poor snapshot may be a better thing than a fourth-rate water-color. But the worst drawing that ever was seen involves some skill of handicraft. We can hardly say the same of the work of the camera. This is not a condemnation of photography. Good pictures in that art doubtless demand skill and knowledge quite as great as any dilettante painting, and very possibly more valuable. But the one quality of manual dexterity and grace is needed but little. Where it is needed nowadays?

If we were pessimistic we might be inclined to suspect a progressive degeneration of the hands. "Man was an ape in the days that were earlier," sings the poet, "Centuries passed and his hair became curlier, centuries more gave a thumb to his wrist." And centuries still more may take it away again and leave us with helpless paws. So they say that the sad habit of wearing boots is likely in a few thousand years to produce a toeless race. But we need not be afraid of such a miserable posterity. Already the schools have discovered that handicraft has a value in itself, and generations to come are not likely to be allowed to believe that they were sent into the world to have everything done for them by machine.

EASY

(From the Cleveland Leader)

"The plumber refused to pay the \$500 damages which the jury awarded me."

"How did you get it?"

"Garnished his week's wages."

Beetles—"Yes, Gladys, de engagement's off. Since dey raised de duty on seegars I find I can't support youse in de style to which youse was used."

The Bishop of Lincoln an Esteemed Ecclesiastic

The Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. was one of the most esteemed of ecclesiastics of modern times, possessing a charming and winning personality, and yet his episcopate has become historical, from the fact that he was the unwilling defendant in a prosecution for Ritualism that aroused great bitterness of feeling. It seemed, indeed, the irony of fate that one so gentle and loving in his disposition, who was idolized alike by bishops and dons, clergy and undergraduates, peer and peasant, should have been the prominent figure in a trial which at one time threatened to rend the Church of England in twain. Yet, such was the ill-feeling begotten of religious prejudices, that Mr. Gladstone was fiercely attacked for an appointment which was long since admitted to have been one of his best. The late bishop was the son of the Venerable Walter King, Archdeacon of Rochester and Rector of Stone, Kent, and was born in 1829. He was privately educated till he went to Oriel College, Oxford, which was then beginning to feel the effect of the reaction following on the secession of Newman to the Church of Rome. Even at that time the late bishop appears to have been more punctilious in his religious duties than the majority of his fellow-students. It is narrated that at the end of his first term the Provost, the famous and formidable Dr. Hawkins, called him up to the high table in the college hall, and, after inspecting the chapel register, remarked that he had attended divine service in the college chapel twice a day since the commencement of the term. The undergraduate modestly admitted the fact, and naturally expected a word of praise for his attention to his religious duties. The Provost took a different view of the matter, and said: "Beware, Mr. King, of letting your religion degenerate into a routine. You can go." But Oriel College contained at that period other spirits more sympathetic to the High Church movement, and pre-eminent among these was the Rev. Charles Marriott, Fellow and tutor, who exercised upon undergraduates somewhat of the same potent influence that Dr. King himself afterwards wielded. Strange to say, the future Bishop only took the ordinary pass degree in 1851, and was ordained in 1854, proceeding M.A. in 1855, when he was ordained to the priesthood. His first curacy was at Wheatley, near Oxford. Here he made himself

acquainted with the agricultural laborers, and this experience subsequently stood him in good stead when he visited the villages and hamlets of Lincoln diocese.

At Cuddesdon College

In 1858 the late bishop entered upon one great phase of his life's work, as chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon Theological College, and then began that remarkable work among young men which caused him to be venerated by successive generations of students. In 1863 he succeeded to the principalship, and held that post for ten years. When he first went to Cuddesdon Dr. Liddon was vice-principal, but in consequence of attacks constantly made on the college, the latter resigned in 1859, and returned to Oxford. The personal enthusiasm and the devotion which the late bishop evoked at Cuddesdon have been repeatedly referred to. Amongst those whom he attracted were Mr. Gladstone's son, the Rev. Stephen E. Gladstone, and also members of the Lyttelton family. In 1873 Mr. Gladstone appointed Dr. King Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, and in that year the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. The appointment was sharply criticized on the ground both of religion and scholarship. Dr. King informed Mr. Gladstone that he was a strong Conservative in politics, and was likely to remain so. He was, in fact, the only bishop who voted in the House of Lords against the Government in the recent division on the Budget of 1909. But his politics did not in any way, as was shown by his subsequent promotion, affect Mr. Gladstone's high opinion of him. The twelve years of his Professorship were eventful. Mr. George W. E. Russell, who was at Oxford at that time, has stated that Dr. King's "power of sympathy amounted to genius, and gave him an almost miraculous insight into human hearts. He combined the keenest spirituality with a sanctified common sense."

Appointed Bishop

In 1883 Mr. Gladstone appointed Dr. King to the See of Lincoln, in succession to Dr. Christopher Wordsworth. Again the appointment raised fierce opposition among the Evangelical party, and even among some more moderate Churchmen. His consecration, on St. Mark's Day, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was a memorable event. An immense congregation, special train having been run from Oxford,

listened to one of Canon Liddon's most noteworthy sermons. In the diocese Bishop King set to work with his customary enthusiasm and devotion. In 1887, upon the suggestion of Lord Halifax, the English Church Union gave as a Christmas present to the bishop an east window, an altar, a crucifix, and other fittings for the chapel in his palace at Lincoln, which was being formed out of a portion of the thirteenth-century palace adjoining the cathedral. Then the clouds began to gather.

The Great Trial

In June, 1888, the Church Association, which had employed witnesses to watch the bishop's mode of conducting services, decided to commence proceedings against Dr. King for alleged practices in the celebration of the Holy Communion at the Church of St. Peter-at-Gowts, in the city of Lincoln, and also at the cathedral. The English Church Times practically undertook the defence of the bishop, and large sums were subscribed. The case was heard in the Archbishop's Court, which had not assembled for 200 years, and when it met the excitement was intense. It was assuredly one of the most momentous ecclesiastical causes of recent times. On Feb. 12, 1889, the trial was opened at Lambeth Palace, before Archbishop Benson, his assessors being the Bishops of London (Dr. Temple), Winchester (Dr. Harold Browne), Oxford (Dr. Stubbs), Rochester (Dr. Thorold), and Salisbury (Dr. John Wordsworth). The then Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Atlay) afterwards took the place of the Bishop of Winchester, who resigned during the year, and was succeeded by the late Dr. Thorold. Sir Horace (later Lord) Davey was the leading counsel for the prosecution, whilst Sir Walter Phillimore (now one of His Majesty's Judges) and Mr. Francis Jeune (the late Lord St. Helier, President of the Probate and Divorce Division), were the leading counsels for the Bishop. The charges involved the eastward position, lighted candles on the altar, the mixed chalice, the singing of the Agnus Dei, making the sign of the Cross at the Absolution and the Benediction, and taking part in the "ceremony of ablution." The eastward position also involved the charge of "hiding" the "manual acts" during the Consecration Prayer.

The trial on the merits really began on Feb. 4, 1890, and the arguments occupied several sittings, covering the whole question of

the continuity of the Post-Reformation with the Pre-Reformation Church of England, and the binding character of the Privy Council judgments. The Archbishop, however, consented to admit "new light," and on Nov. 21, 1900, His Grace delivered an elaborate and learned judgment, which was remarkable for the line it took. It allowed the mixed chalice, if mixed beforehand, and not "in and as part of the service"; it allowed the eastward position, but ordered that the "manual acts" must be visible to the communicants; it allowed two lighted candles, providing nothing was performed or done which came under the definition of a ceremony; it was held that the singing of the Agnus Dei was not an illegal addition to the service. The charge relating to the "ceremony of ablution" was dismissed on the ground that the evidence did not support it. It was held that the making of the sign of the Cross in the Absolution and Benediction was an innovation which must be discontinued. It was also ruled that the bishop had mistaken the true interpretation of the Communion Service in not performing the "manual acts" so as to be visible, and, consequently, although the judgment was in his favor on the main points, no costs were given. The bishop accepted the judgment, and so did the English Church Union, but the fact that the things allowed were only permitted by the Archbishop provided they were deprived of any ceremonial character has practically made it a dead letter in Ritualistic churches; it has, however, made for peace, because the things permitted cannot now be questioned. The Church Association appealed to the Privy Council, but the Archbishop's judgment was affirmed.

Episcopal Work

Dr. King soon became again engrossed in the work of his diocese. Early in his episcopate he had shown that even a condemned criminal was not beyond his thought and care. A fisher-lad from Grimsby was sentenced to death at Lincoln for the murder of his sweetheart. The chaplain of the jail, new to the work, broke down under the terrible duty of preparing the culprit (who was quite ignorant of religious matters) for death, and the bishop, hearing of his distress, took the duty on himself. The bishop baptised the prisoner, confirmed him, and gave him his first and last Communion in the condemned cell. On the night before the execution he slept in the

prison, and on the fatal morning walked by the side of the doomed man to the scaffold, praying with him and supporting him till the drop went down. By such ministrations as these, and by visiting in all parts of his diocese, the bishop became more and more beloved, and at the end of October, 1897, a meeting was convened by the then High Sheriff of Lincolnshire (Mr. T. Cheney Garfit), who said that a general consensus of opinion had reached him from all parts of the county, and from every school of thought, that the time was most opportune for securing to the diocese a portrait of the bishop. Subscriptions flowed in so readily that a sum of about £850 was obtained, and the portrait, painted by W. W. Outless, R.A., was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1899. It was presented on Jan. 8, 1900, at a representative county gathering, over which Mr. Garfit again presided, and said that, whatever the color of their Churchmanship might be, they all revered the bishop. Earl Brownlow, the Lord Lieutenant, made the presentation in highly appreciative terms. The bishop, in his reply, said he hoped, prayed and believed that the troubles of the Church were passing away, and it being then the darkest days of the war in South Africa, he went on to say he believed there was sunshine behind the gloom, and that we should see a more united Empire than had been hitherto known.

Socially he was much beloved, inviting young and old to his parties. There is an old Cuddesdon story that a parishioner once complimented him on not being "a bit of a gentleman." It is no exaggeration to say that he will rank among the most universally beloved bishops of our day and generation. On the completion of his 79th birthday, in December, 1908, he received a cheque from the clergy and laity of his diocese amounting to nearly £2,000. This he devoted to the Grimsby Church Extension Fund, for which he succeeded in raising upwards of £70,000.

The late bishop was unmarried. His devotion to his mother, after his father's death in 1859, was most exemplary. Dr. King was the author of "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men," and "Meditations on the Seven Last Words." He rarely touched on controversial topics; but few men in our time have invested the ministrations of religion on all occasions with so touching a reverence and impressiveness.

The Typist's Cigarette

Advice was recently given to members of the Association of Shorthand Writers and Typists in London to have a smoke or a drink of an evening by way of a nerve tonic. "Do many girl typists smoke?" The question was put to one of them, and she turned from her typewriter, raising astonished eyes from her notebook. "I hardly think so. Why?" she took up the thread of the inquiry. If, as they say, so many women typists have to lunch on fourpence, do you think we have much to spend on cigarettes?" There was an arch twinkle in her eye as she declined to say what she ate for lunch, and whether she herself smoked or not.

"A typist's expenditure is very much like other people's," she added. "Naturally, if we have money to spend we spend it. We don't eat fourpenny lunches because we like them," and she made a very wry face, "all those things depend on the exchequer, and if we are condemned for a time to practice economy—too severely, we try to make up for it at a later period in our career."

"Young men," she repeated, meditatively, "I hardly like to say whether they object to smoking or not. Not a personal question. Oh, no, yes, of course not," and she bent her blushing face as if absorbed in her notebook. "You see I can hardly say, for there are different types of men. Some men," she asserted boldly, "hand their cigarette cases in a mechanical sort of way to any girls who happen to be with them, and they don't mind whether they take a cigarette or not. As a rule," and then she corrected herself, "I understand that, as a rule, the cigarettes young men smoke do not appeal to women. You know," and she waxed confidential, "young men usually have to smoke the cheaper qualities of cigarettes, and the most of them do not care to supply for two people, they require all they can afford for themselves."

"Would girls rather marry, and look after houses, than work as typists?" "It depends on the girls; some of them would. If life has to be slavery, it seems to some of us that it is as well to slave for our own success as for that of an employer. Oh! well, yes, probably," and she turned once more, with a sigh, to her machine.

A Matter of Taste

"Do we smoke?" repeated an older woman. "I can hardly answer that question. Typists are just like other women. Some smoke and like it, others detest the very smell of tobacco, and even avoid the smoking-rooms in their clubs and object to travel in a railway carriage where smoking is allowed. Personally, I think if a woman works all day at a typewriter, which is rather a nerve-racking occupation, she does no harm if she indulges in a cigarette of an evening. Some doctors recom-

mend the restful rings of 'My Lady Nicotine' as a means of soothing irritable tempers, but, on the whole, I fancy that comparatively few women do smoke now. Most of us would rather spend our extra money on books, or theatres, or music, and we like to save for good holidays. As to a drink instead of housework—and she laughed heartily—"I certainly do not think there is much indulgence in drinking beyond perhaps a glass of stout or beer or a little light wine at dinner time. Excess of drink would very soon show itself in the work turned out by the shorthand writer and typist, and most of us know very well that our nerves are not to be tampered with."

Typists and Domestic Life

A lady who is in constant touch with hundreds of typists, when questioned on the subject replied: "I cannot answer for what they do when they return to their homes in the evening, but from what I do know of themselves and of the salaries they earn, I should say there are very few who indulge in that pastime. Drinking is much more in their line, and if you glance round the theatres of an evening you will see how much intelligent interest is given the drama of the day. Drink"—and her rippling laugh rang out—"I should rather think not! Why, they are most industrious, rather self-denying women, as a rule, and the average typist has to regulate her expenditure with the utmost precision. As I say I do not know how those who make large salaries and live comfortably amuse themselves when work is done, but I assure you the great mass of workers have to be most careful. Luxuries such as cigarettes of rare aroma, in papers stamped with the smoker's names, dainty cases, and other equipments, as well as indulgence in anything approaching excess of drinking, must be left for women of leisure for I am certain the typist women are exempt."

"My typist residents smoke?" the voice echoed clearly over the telephone as a lady who looks after the home comforts of many of the women workers in London grasped the point of issue. "I fancy that about 5 per cent. indulge in a cigarette in the evening, but drinking—I never heard of it. I think most of them prefer to cultivate some special hobby. A good deal of fine needlework is done, many women make their own blouses, and can even touch up a frock; yes, they could make them if they had the time. I think there is a wrong impression about the women of today; they are growing more homeloving, if you like to express it that way. They spend a good deal of leisure time in clear starching and doing up the little lace collars, etc., that finish their dresses and look so neat and dainty when they are at work. I should call them a set, as a rule, of hard-working women, who enjoy their leisure in a rational way, just as other educated women do."

Schoolgirls' Bravado

"Smoke! I should rather say we do!" said a schoolgirl; "we love it! Bravado, well, I don't know," and she tried to look shrewd; "you see, we haven't much money to spend on cigarettes, and sometimes we have to make a big show with a very few. I know a girl who always carries her cigarette case, and when she gets into the train to go home in the afternoon she waves it to show off. Sometimes," and she laughed, "there are no cigarettes in it, but she thinks it looks grown-up to smoke. I do know a girl who smokes all day; she starts in the morning and lights one cigarette after another, as many as she can smoke. I never counted her number."

"Women buy cigarettes, now and then. Perhaps once in a week or so," said the manager of a large tobacconists, "we sell cigarettes to a woman who is obviously a worker. They do not buy expensive cigarettes, and in my opinion amongst those of their class the taste for this habit is undoubtedly on the decline."

SHE HAD NOTED HIM

Little Adelaide was inclined to be cowardly. Her father found that sympathy only increased this unfortunate tendency, and decided to have a serious talk with his little daughter on the subject of her foolish fears.

"Papa," she ventured, at the close of the lecture, "when you see a cow, aren't you afraid?"

"Why, certainly not, Adelaide. Why should I be?"

"Well, when you see a dog, aren't you afraid then?"

"No, indeed!" with marked emphasis on the "no."

"Aren't you afraid when it thunders, papa?"

"Why, no," and he laughed at the thought, and added, "Oh, you silly child!"

"Papa," and Adelaide came closer and looked into her parent's eye, "aren't you afraid of nothing in the world but just mamma?"—The Delineator.

A COLD IN THACKERAY'S PEN

The saying that "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men" is borne out by a letter of William M. Thackeray, sold the other day. It was inserted in a first edition of "William Makepeace Thackeray," by Anthony Trollope. The work was further illustrated by autographs of Charles Dickens, Thomas Carlyle, John Leach, Trollope, W. H. Ainsworth and Robert Browning, and by portraits of a number of British authors. The item sold for \$145. Thackeray's letter was written while he was suffering from a cold in the head. It is:

13 Young St., Kedsigtod.

By Dear Sprig: Rice (Thomas Spring Rice), rebekbeh your promise to dide with be od Wednesday at 6 o'clock. Ad obidibus will brig you to the Street, at the house is the elagat balsiof of the right-had, with the boy-widdledows. Your brother repealer.—W. M. Thackeray.—Literary Digest.

Guide to Halley's Comet

The visit of Halley's comet to our skies, after an absence of 75 years, is one of the supreme events of a lifetime. While the popular frenzy and superstition associated with its appearance in 1450 are not now to be looked for, it is safe to say that the nightly presence in our sky of this monster of celestial depths will excite universal interest. It is with a view of enabling one to keep track of this stranger for a time that the following dates and facts are brought together:

March—Comet sets, 8.03 p.m.

March 10—Comet sets, 7.10 p.m.

March 18—Comet right ascension, 6 hours, 20 minutes; declination, 8 degrees north.

March 27—Comet passes behind the sun, 105,000,000 miles distant, and enters morning sky. Also crosses Venus' path coming.

March 28—Comet now in morning sky till May 18, and, rising earlier and earlier before the sun, approaches the earth.

March 31—Comet begins to be seen in east before sunrise.

April 1—Comet's distance, 130,000,000 miles.

April 4—Comet rises, 4.44 a.m.

April 12—Comet moving more than 100,000 miles an hour.

April 16—Comet rises, 3.45 a.m.

April 19—Comet at perihelion—nearest the sun; speed fastest, 1,878 miles a minute.

April 24—Comet rises, 3.00 a.m.; now turns back east among the constellations.

May 1—Comet's distance from the earth, 63,000,000 miles; close to Venus in the sky to-day.

May 6—Comet rises, 2.38 a.m.; earth crosses comet's path, where comet will be May 20, but not in same plane.

May 7—Comet 5 degrees south of star Gamma Pegasi.

May 8—Comet rises, 2.46 a.m. Comet's greatest elongation west of the sun, as seen from the earth. Comet 10 degrees north of Venus.

May 9—Comet crosses Venus' path retreating.

May 10—Comet rises, 2.24 a.m.; distance from earth, 33,000,000 miles.

May 12—Comet rises, 2.32 a.m.

May 14—Comet rises, 2.40 a.m.

May 15—Comet rises, 2.40 a.m.

May 16—Comet rises, 3.08 a.m.; 7 degrees south of star Alpha Arietis.

May 17—Comet rises, 3.32 a.m.; distant 12,000,000 miles, about its nearest; came within half that in 1835.

May 18—Earth and comet passing; comet in conjunction with the sun on the nearer side, and at the same time at descending node, the two resulting in a transit of the comet across the sun's face, occurring between 1.31 and 1.45 a.m., Eastern time, hence invisible in this country, but between 6.31 and 6.45 a.m., Greenwich time, hence visible in Europe, Asia and Africa. Earth and moon now proceed to pass through the comet's tail, but without result.

May 19—Comet again in evening sky, appear-

ing ever higher in west, and moving rapidly; today 3½ degrees north of Aldebaran.

May 20—Comet sets, 8.11 p.m.; enormous size.

May 21—Comet just where it was among the stars about October 1; today passes close to Gemini. Comet sets, 9.12 p.m.

May 22—Comet sets, 9.57 p.m.; passes 7½ degrees north of Procyon.

May 23—Comet sets, 10.28 p.m.

May 24—Comet sets, 10.34 p.m.

May 25—Comet sets, 10.55 p.m.

May 26—Comet sets, 11.06 p.m.; crosses beneath earth's path, at a distance therefrom of about 6,000,000 miles, in retreating into space.

May 27—Comet sets, 11.17 p.m.

May 28—Comet sets, 11.22 p.m.

May 29—Comet sets, 11.23 p.m.

May 30—Comet sets, 11.29 p.m.; now gradually approaches the sun again, as seen from the earth, and fades away as it retires into space.

July 7—Comet crosses Mars' path, retreating; again retires behind the sun during the month of July.

July 27—Earth passes the perihelion point of comet, where it was April 19.

August—Comet passes again into morning sky, but visible only in telescopes.

September 11—One year since discovery of comet, by Wolf of Heidelberg, then distant 350,000,000 miles.

May 29, 1911—Comet crosses Jupiter's path, in retreat.

A.D. 1985-1989—Halley's comet next due.

THE DUKE OF DURHAM

The late Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, North Carolina, at home known as "Uncle Wash," who manufactured tobacco products so extensively for a quarter of a century, used to tell a quaint little story on himself. "The first time I travelled abroad," he said, "I visited Brussels and went to see all its sights. In one of the public buildings I found an ordinary looking armchair carefully railed off and with a chain across its front. Being tired with a hard morning of tramping, I stepped over the fence, let down the chain, and, with a big sigh of relief, dropped into this chair, the only one I had seen in the building. A guard in lace and buttons was on me at once.

"No sitting in that chair!" he blustered. "See the card on the back? The Duke of Wellington once occupied that chair!"

"Well, and what of it?" I returned, cool as a cucumber. "I'm Duke of Durham, and alive at that!"

"This settled the matter. Down to the floor went that flunky, brushing the dust from my heavy American shoes with his handkerchief of real European linen. A way-up English title catches them every time. I had my rest out in that solid old chair of the Waterloo hero."—The Wasp.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

READINGS FROM THE OLD MASTER

Fly-fishing for Trout

I shall next give you some other directions for fly-fishing, such as are given by Mr. Thomas Barker, a gentleman that hath spent much time in fishing; but I shall do it with a little variation.

First, let your rod be light and very gentle; I take the best to be of two pieces. And let not your line exceed, especially for three or four links next to the hook, I say, not exceed three or four hairs at the most; though you may fish a little stronger above, in the upper part of your line; but if you can attain to angle with one hair, you shall have more rises, and catch more fish. Now you must be sure not to cumber yourself with too long a line, as most do. And before you begin to angle, cast to have the wind on your back; and the sun, if it shines, to be before you; and to fish down the stream; and carry the point or top of your rod downward, by which means the shadow of yourself and rod too, will be the least offensive to the fish; for the sight of any shade amazes the fish, and spoils your sport, of which you must take great care.

In the middle of March, till which time a man should not in honesty catch a Trout; or in April, if the weather be dark, or a little windy or cloudy; the best fishing is with the palmer-worm, of which I last spoke to you; but of these there be divers kinds, or at least of divers colors; these and the May-fly are the ground of all fly-angling; which are to be thus made:

First, you must tan your hook with the line, in the inside of it; then take your scissors, and cut so much of a brown mallard's feather as, in your own reason, will make the wings of it, you being, without regard to the bigness or littleness of your hook; then lay the outmost part of your feather next to your hook; then the point of your feather next to the shank of your hook, and having so done, whip it three or four times about the hook with the same silk with which your hook was armed; and having made the silk fast, take the backle of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top, which is usually better; take off the one side of the feather, and then take the hackle, silk or crewel, gold or silver thread; make these fast at the bent of the hook, that is to say, below your arming; then you must take the hackle, the silver or gold thread, and work it up to the wings, shifting or still removing your finger as you turn the hook, so that the feathers be still looking at every stop or turn. If you use gold or what material, never you make it fly off, do lie right and neat. And if you find they do so, then when you have made the head, make all fast; and then work your hackle up to the head, and make that fast; and then, with a needle, or pin, divide the wing into two; and then, with the arming silk, whip it about cross-ways betwixt the wings; and then with your thumb you must turn the point of the feather towards the bent of the hook; and then work three or four times about the shank of the hook; and then view the proportion; and if all be neat, and to your liking, fasten it.

I confess, no direction can be given to make a man of dull capacity able to make a fly well; and yet I know this, with a little practice, will help an ingenious angler to a good degree. But to see a fly made by an artist in that kind, is the best teaching to make it. And, then, an ingenious angler may walk by the river, and mark what flies fall on the water that day; and catch one of them, if he sees the fronts leap at a fly of that kind; and then having always hooks ready-hung with him, and having a bag always with him, with bear's hair, or the hair of a brown or sad-colored heifer, hackles of a cock or capon, several colored silk and crewel to make the body of the fly, the feathers of a drake's head, black or brown sheep's wool, or hog's wool, or hair, thread of gold and of silver; silk of several colors, especially sad-colored, to make the fly's head; and there be also other colored feathers, both of little birds and of speckled fowl; I say, having those with him in a bag, and trying to make a fly, though he miss at first, yet shall he at last hit it better, even to such a perfection that none can well teach him. And if he hit to make his fly right, and have the luck to hit, also, where there is store of Trouts, a dark day, and a right wind, he will catch such store of them, as will encourage him to grow more and more in love with the art of fly making.

Venator—But, my loving master, if any wind will not serve, then I wish I were in Lapland, to buy a good wind of one of the honest witches, that sell so many winds there, and so cheap.

Piscator—Marry, scholar, but I could not be there, nor indeed run under the tree; for look how it begins to rain, and by the clouds, if I mistake not, we shall presently have a smoking shower, and therefore sit close; this sycamore-tree will shelter us; and I will tell you, as they shall come into my mind, more observations of fly-fishing for a Trout.

But first for the wind; you are to take notice that of the winds the south wind is said to be best. One observes, that

when the wind is south,

It blows your bait into a fish's mouth.

Next to that, the west wind is believed to be the best; and having told you that the east wind is the worst, I need not tell you which wind is the best in the third degree; and yet, as Solomon observes, that "he that considers the wind shall never sow"; so he that biases his head too much about them, if the weather be not made extreme cold by an east wind, shall be a little superstitious; for as it is observed by some, that "there is no good horse of a bad color"; so I have observed, that if it

be a cloudy day, and not extreme cold, let the wind sit in what corner it will and do its worst, heed it not. And yet take this for a rule, that a cold, shrewd fish, standing on the lee-shore, and you may take notice, that the fish lies or swims nearer to the shore, and in deeper water, in winter than in summer; and also nearer the bottom in any case, and then gets nearest the lee-side of the water.

But I promised to tell you more of the fly-fishing for a Trout; which I may have time enough to do, for you see it rains May butter. First for a May-fly; you may make his body with greenish-colored crewel, or willowish color; darkening it in most places with waxed silk, or ribbed with black hair; or, some of them, ribbed with silver thread; and such wings, for the color, as you see the fly to have at that season, nay, at that very day on the water. Or you may make the Oak-fly; with an orange, tawny, and black ground; and the brown of a mallard's feathers for the wings. And you are to know, that these two are most excellent flies, that is, the May-fly and the Oak-fly.

And let me again tell you, that you keep as far from the water as you can possibly, whether you fish with a fly or worm; and fish down the stream. And when you fish with a fly, if



The Geese he brought back

it be possible, let no part of your line touch the water, but your fly only; and be still moving your fly upon the water, or casting it into the water, you yourself being also always moving down the stream.

WILLIAM'S FISH

William Huggelasser, who has run a farm near Prairie Lake for the past thirty years, had an accident last week. He was milking the old roan with the crumpled horn and studying the stars across her jagged hip-point when he heard something splash. A hasty inventory of the milk bucket disclosed the fact that the roan's off hind foot was in it. William grew wrath and grabbed the milk stool with the idea of breaking the roan's back in about two and a half ticks. He struck mightily, but the cow side-stepped with the agility of Joe Gans ducking a haymaker. The stool smote William heavily on the knee-cap, just which knee-cap it was cannot be definitely stated, as he limped with both legs when it was over with, and the language he used was too general in character to afford a clue.

The hired hand rushed the milking and William hobbled to the house, where he explained the accident to Mrs. Huggelasser in a voice that could have been heard on the main road half a mile away.

Next morning Hugg could barely touch his right foot to the ground and his wife solicitously asked him what he would do about it.

"I'm goin' n-shin!" returned Hugg, as he graced his back teeth in misery. "Hain't been n-shin' in twenty years an' now I'm goin'! Clean up the old trout pans—we'll have fish for supper."

He hunted up a pole of the vintage of '83, rigged some stone line to it and spliced on a horned hook at the other end. The hired hand ran down a few frogs for William and he stufed a handful of them into his pocket, along with his pipe and tobacco. He was then ready for business.

There was an old scow down at the end of Huggelasser's corn field, and the accommodating hired man finally got him planted in it and handed the oars to him. He then shoved the scow off and wished him luck.

William fished steadily. In about thirty minutes the hired hand's patience gave out and he went back to work. In another half hour Hugg had worn one frog to a frazzle and put on another. He tossed the bait overboard with a sigh of hope. Just then something occurred that was different. William swears he saw the first six to eight feet of a sea-serpent rise up out of the lake and spear that frog. He says that when the critter's jaws shut down it sounded like slamming the old cellar door back on the homestead.

The next second something gave a yank on William's pole that made him think he had snagged the Lusitania. But he hadn't been husking corn and slopping hogs for nothing all his life—he was dead game and he grabbed the pole with a death grip. He found he could hold the fish all right, but that the fish was do-

ing all sorts of things to the scow. He was skidding over the water like a Sago gasoline skiff and William begun to think he was seeing twice in the same place. Every little bit the beast would turn a handspring in the air and come down with a smack that shot a big sheet of terribly damp water over the victim. In ten minutes William was thoroughly wet down.

But he owned that pole and hung to it. Pretty soon he observed that he was nearing the shore, and when he pulled up, he discovered that he had crossed the lake. This meant the boat changed ends suddenly that it came within an ace of straining William's back. During the next hour he was dragged across the lake seventeen times and at that period the fish was so exhausted he could hear a breathe.

Getting down on his knees, Hugg began pulling in on the line. Hand over hand it came until he could see the whites of the critter's eyes not six feet distant. He says it looked like a cab horse in pink spectacles, and the sight almost weakened him in his resolve to land the fish.

But he braced himself for the grand effort and heaved in for keeps. He succeeded in getting the fish's head up to the edge of the boat, but just then somebody hit him a whack on the nap of the neck that jarred his eye teeth. Looking back over his shoulder, William saw the tail end of the fish getting ready to hand him another uppercut. The fail was a good yard wide, he says.

Without stopping to argue the thing, he let go the line, and the next minute he saw the pole skimming across the lake at a Dan Patch clip.—N. H. Crowell in Outdoor Life.

GOOSE SHOOTING REMINISCENCES

(Walzer A. Cornelius in Outdoor Life)

I have often wondered at the tenacity of life of wild geese, especially the Canadian goose. It would be difficult to tell just what would be termed a vital spot on an old Canadian "honker." I do not refer to the geese who carry off the lead of the novice hunter, who imagines that every one he shoots at is "lead ballasted" and that distant fields and swamps are covered with his slain.

The enthusiastic goose hunter, but poor shot, thinks he can see unmistakable signs of mortal injury on the goose he had picked out as the flock rapidly wing their way to other counties and other states, and he never takes his watery eyes off them until he can no longer follow the thread like streak on the horizon. Most of the geese fired on by this class of hunters are far out of range of a shot gun, but in their zeal to kill a goose their eyes attain telescopic power and the highly prized game really appears close to them.

In Kansas and Oklahoma, nowadays the killing of a goose is heralded far and wide among the hunters, so scarce have the geese become and so wary. I have seen the time ten or fifteen years ago when they used to cover the fields and lakes by the acre, but nowadays most of those seen are passing high overhead.

In the last few years I have killed quite a number of Canada geese and gray and white brants on the lakes in McPherson county and on the Cheyenne bottoms in Barton county, Kansas, and have had some good opportunities to observe the strong hold on life that some geese have. I believe that it is only the veterans who have crossed the continent many times in their semi-annual migrations that are so hard to kill, as I have invariably killed the young geese stone dead.

One noon along the latter part of March I was sitting in a blind half asleep, resting before starting on my walk back to town, four miles away. My repeating shotgun, loaded with 0.4 shot, was lying on the bank at my side. My reverie was broken by the swishing of wings and looking up, I saw a flock of Canadian geese not more than thirty-five yards from me. The gun was loaded but not cocked, but I managed to turn three loads loose at the flock (why I did not shoot more, I do not know) and three geese fell in the water in front of me about twenty yards apart. They all appeared to be dead before they hit the water, as I did not see one of them as much as kick after they fell. I waded out and got them and found that they were not geese, but goslings. Their bills were about half the length of my little finger, but they had all the markings of the big Canadians.

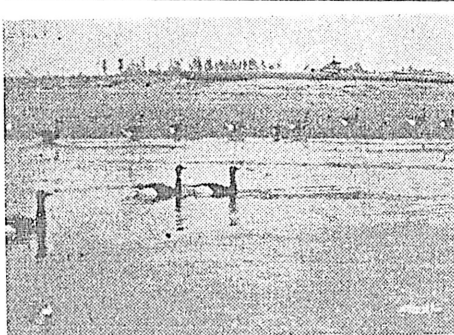
Every winter when there is water in Clear lake, two miles east of Hoisington, Kansas, it has been the roosting place of a flock of big Canadian geese. Many hunters have had designs on them, but they are so wary that but few of them have fallen. I have diminished the number in the flock by four and all of them proved tough tars. I sighted the flock in the middle of the lake on the ice one morning and, taking a .22-caliber Winchester automatic rifle, I slipped out of town and went after them. It was about 250 yards from the south bank of the lake to where the flock, consisting of about thirty geese, was sitting. As I knew that they would hardly fly at this distance, I walked up the bank until I had the flock well bunched and began shooting at them. The rifle made so little noise with its smokeless powder shells that they paid but little attention to it. I could not get the range as I could not see where the bullets hit the ice, so my shooting was considerably at random. But as the flock walked away one goose remained sitting on the ice and I knew that at least one ball had found its mark. One

goose was standing out in front of the flock and made a fine target, so I took a good aim at the centre of its breast and pulled the trigger. The effect was immediately apparent, for the goose sprang into the air and started off in rapid flight, toll wed by the flock. It had gone more than a hundred yards when it came down backwards in a clean place in the lake. By this time the other geese was running on the ice dragging a broken wing, and as the ice would not bear a man up, I let it go while I went after the other one in a boat. I found that the bullet had struck it midway on the neck, severing the bone almost in half.

The first goose was making rapidly for the shore and I marked the spot where it crawled off on the prairie. It was necessary for me to go to town and get a dog before I could find it, it was dead when I picked it up and was about a quarter of a mile from the lake. I found that it had been struck by two bullets. The one that broke its wing nearly tore the wing off, as it was shattered from the body to the first joint and hanging to the body by shreds. The whole breast and side of the goose's body were caked with blood. But the strangest part of it all was that the other bullet had passed squarely through the bird's head just back of the ear, making a hole through which I passed a weed stem. I showed the goose to a number of the "I'm-from-Missouri" sportsmen when I reached Hoisington.

The next one of the flock I brought down with a 0.4 buckshot at a distance of 150 yards, after I had laid on the bank for two hours waiting for the flock to return after I had scared them off the lake. One of the buckshot struck a fine large goose in the tip of the wing and after a hard run I caught it. On examining it I found that it had been near death before. About an inch and a half below its head a ritle ball or buckshot had passed through its windpipe, and in healing had left a neat round hole a quarter of an inch in diameter by means of which one could see clear through the goose's neck. The windpipe at this point had enlarged to almost twice its normal size.

When not roosting on the lake the geese had a habit of dropping into a pond covering four or five acres on a flat piece of ground a couple of miles southwest of the lake. The prairie surrounding this pond was almost bare and it was almost impossible to get within gun shot of anything in the pond in the day time. I came up to the pond one morning before daybreak and, stopping to listen at a safe distance, I could hear the geese splashing the water and "talking to themselves." I made a wide detour of the pond and came up between the geese and a high bluff west of the pond, where I knew they were in the habit of feeding. I removed my hunting coat so the shells in the pockets would not rattle and crawled carefully towards the game. It was coming



The Geese he took out

daybreak and as the grass was only four or five inches high, I had to make my way very carefully. It was about 100 yards from the bank to where the geese were sitting on the edge of the water, and I was very dubious about getting any of them, as the shells I had, and which were the best I could get in town, were mere "squibs," being loaded with three drams of smokeless powder and one ounce of No. 2 soft shot. I had one shell loaded with 3½ drams of Schultze powder and 1½ ounces of 00 shot, and as I pinned all my hopes on this one, I placed it second in my Winchester.

Reaching the edge of the pond I lay behind a weed and watched the geese. Several flocks of ducks circled over my head and dropped into the water in front of me with a splash. A big sandhill crane came wading along the bank so close that I could have blown his head off. The geese walked out on the bank opposite me and began flapping their wings and arranging their feathers and when the leader gave a couple of short "honks" I knew they were going to fly. They raised against the wind and then turned and came past me, about sixty yards away. The first shell I fired into the thickest without effect, but with the second I took careful aim at the great gander at the head of the flock and had the satisfaction of seeing him describe a somersault in the air and hit the mud with a resounding thump. The rest of my shells had not the slightest effect upon the flock, other than cut out a lot of wing feathers.

On examining my prize, I found that one of the shot had broken its neck and two others had entered its body. I laid the goose out on the bank, where it flopped and kicked for about fifteen minutes, and went after my hunting coat, which act I soon had cause to regret, for

Sportsman's Calendar

APRIL

Sports for the Month—All game fish now in season.

Trout of all kinds, spring salmon, steel-heads, grise, bass, cat, etc.

Geese may be shot, but not sold.

April is one of the best months for bear and brant.

N.B.—Visiting non-resident anglers must take out a license to fish in British Columbia waters.

I had no more than picked up the coat when the whole flock came pitching back and lit on the pond. I crawled as close as I could, and, after waiting a couple of hours for them to fly again, emptied my gun at them, but the miserable loads had no effect on them than to scare them off the pond.

The goose I killed was one of the largest I have ever seen. It weighed just sixteen pounds, and was poor at that.

I gave it to a Missouri Pacific passenger brakeman, who took it to Pueblo, Colo., where he said it attracted a great deal of attention on account of its large size.

A few years ago I watched my brother crawl up behind a straw stack near which seven Canadian geese had lit. He had a .32-20 Winchester rifle and, although the geese flew before he could shoot, he hit two of them. One of the geese flew over a mile and came down because it could not get over a high hedge. On dressing it was found that the bullet had passed squarely through its body. The other one flew a mile and a half. It was shot in the back and was dead when picked up.

I have left the "Happy Hunting Grounds" on the Cheyenne bottoms for good and have taken up my abode in Sunny Southern California, but of all the enjoyable hunts I have had in Kansas those that will linger in my memory the longest are the hunting trips when I was able to return home with one or more big Canadian geese.

THE VIENNA SPORTS EXHIBITION

The committee of the British section of the first International Shooting and Field Sports Exhibition, which is about to take place in Vienna, will consist of Lord Desborough (chairman), Lord Lonsdale, Mr. C. E. Fagan, secretary of the British Museum (Natural History), and Mr. Theodore Cook; with Mr. T. L. Fairholme (British commissioner for the exhibition in Vienna) and Mr. V. F. Wintour (director of the exhibitions department of the Board of Trade), ex officio. The Emperor of Austria will open the exhibition on May 2. Both the Emperor and King Edward are taking great personal interest in the exhibition, which will be held in the Rotunda and the surrounding park of the Imperial Prater, and will remain open until the end of October.

The British section will contain, in the main, a collection of big game trophies as representative as possible of the British Empire. With a view to making it complete many of the leading sportsmen of this country have been approached and have promised to send their finest specimens. There are 105 species of big game in the British Empire, and it is hoped that most, if not all, will be represented at Vienna. The Trustees of the British Museum have granted facilities for the reception or collection at the Natural History Museum of these sporting trophies, and have promised the assistance, in other ways, of some of the officers of the Museum.

Subsidiary to the big game trophies will be collections of pictures and relics illustrating horse racing, a most popular sport in Austria. In addition to the skeleton of Persimmon, which will be lent by King Edward, the committee hope to obtain the loan of the skeletons of Eclipse, the most famous of all thoroughbreds, and of Hermit, the winner of the sensational Derby run in a snowstorm. The former is in the custody of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the latter in that of the Royal Veterinary College.

The Story of the Last Election Told in Figures

Although the last general election, which so emphatically attested the confidence of the people of British Columbia in Premier McBride and their approval of his progressive railway policy, took place a little over four months ago—on the 25th of November, 1909—it has only been within the past few days that opportunity has been afforded for compilation of the authoritative returns from every district and every polling division in the electorate, so that statistical analyses and comparisons are made possible, and the returns for all constituencies available in compact and advantageous form for record and reference. Statistics are not usually as absorbingly fascinating as certain other forms of literature, and yet even the columns of figures presented in the returns of an election now grown cold are not without a very lively interest for the country when they attest as do these under consideration, how very rapidly British Columbia is growing under the present government.

The last previous provincial general election took place less than three years before—early in 1907. At that election 63,204 votes were received by the various candidates of all represented parties, while in the historic contest of last November no fewer than 101,390 were so recorded—indicative of a greater ratio of population growth than has probably ever before been similarly attested in any Canadian province. For sixty per cent increase in the recorded vote of the province within a period of thirty-four months must surely be accepted as indicative of very rapid augmentation of population, and to be regarded with an authority that business men and statisticians will respect as showing that the First Minister was keeping well within the probabilities in predicting a further doubling of British Columbia's population during the next decade, when railway building shall have wrought mighty changes and focussed the attention of the world upon this prosperous province.

To deal more particularly with the political character of the just completed returns: It shows that recognized Conservative candidates in this last election obtained a total of 53,073 votes, as against 31,160 in 1907, a gain for the party of 21,913 (upwards of 40 per cent.), or almost the total of the Liberal vote of 1907. The rival party organization (Liberal) in the same period gained 13,515, its candidates securing a total of 36,073 in November last, as contrasted with 22,558 in the early spring of 1907. Justifying in a measure the claims of Mr. Hawthornthwaite as to the growing popularity of the Socialist propaganda, the party of which the member for Nanaimo is in this province the foremost representative, gained 5,682 upon a vote of 5,589 in 1907, or more than 100 per cent. increase.

At the same time the Socialists had the honor at the more recent elections of contributing no less than \$1,200 of the \$2,500 brought to the provincial treasury in the form of forfeited deposits, there being twelve Socialists of the eighteen candidates of the party throughout the country, who failed to score even one-half of the vote obtained by the lowest of their successful opponents. Even at this an improvement was shown, as in 1907 the Socialist candidates in fifteen cases lost their forfeit money—and they had fewer candidates in the field than in November last. The toll of lost deposits shows less variation otherwise than any other feature of the election returns, twenty-four deposits being lost in 1907, and but one more in 1909. The distribution of the unfortunates may be set forth in abstract thus:

Lost Deposits

1907—Socialists, 15; Liberals, 3; Independents, 3; Conservatives, 2; Laborite, 1—24.

1909—Socialists, 12; Liberals, 8; Independent-Liberals, 2; Conservatives, 0; Independent-Conservative, 1; Local Option Liberal, 1; Laborite, 1—25.

To illustrate succinctly party growth and how it has progressed in the various districts, the following table may be of interest to scrap-book-keeping politicians:

Votes Cast for Candidates					
	1907	1909	1907	1909	(Ss, etc.)
Alberni	204	256	236	293	43
Atlin	41	107	29	65	..
Cariboo	237	540	367	317	..
Columbia	251	252	241	215	..
Cowichan	123	365	167	175	..
Comox	372	451	292	154	..
Cranbrook	378	761	473	501	211
Chilliwack	310	604	331	513	112
Delta	261	770	439	563	..
Dewdney	384	625	241	302	..
Esquimalt	134	322	187	436	..
Fernie	350	795	606	405	285
G. Forks	255	516	160	150	619
Greenwood	190	260	217	154	176
Islands	179	270	173	207	..
Kamloops	534	872	439	482	..
Kaslo	233	293	189	134	..
Lillooet	115	167	123	117	..
New West.	575	881	547	614	115
Nanaimo	161	464	155
Newcastle	99	274	..	67	456
Nelson	309	565	314	323	96
Okanagan	893	1,538	643	741	92
Revelstoke	440	758	269	340	94
Richmond	186	292	167	217	88
Saanich	275	412	257	302	169
Similkameen	238	440	200	205	29
Skeena	118	322	188	377	163
Slocan	193	365	81	57	119
Slokan	15,395	25,710	11,174	18,619	3,170
Victoria	5,965	10,321	4,479	8,340	2,059
Yale	297	455	289	265	69
Ymir	325	699	239	360	147

It is one of the curiosities of the present parliament that it contains three representatives of the Manson family—two brothers and a cousin—and that in each case their opponents were so signally unsuccessful as to lose their deposits, in one case (that of Comox) despite the fact that the district was split by a four-cornered battle. Each of the three rivals for Mr. Michael Manson's present honors paid \$100 for the privilege of having run against him. In Skeena also Mr. William Manson had the satisfaction of defeating two can-

didates with the loss of their deposits to both; while in Dewdney Mr. W. J. Manson had but one in the running against him—and therefore could only defeat one, with the usual Manson honors. The complete score of deposit-losers in the last election reads: Comox—Cartwright (S.), Forest (L.) and Duncan (I.C.); Cowichan—Evans (L.); Cranbrook—Fitch (S.); Dewdney—Thompson (L.O.L.); Grand Forks—Paterson (L.); Kaslo—Keen (L.); Nelson—Matheson (S.); Newcastle—Thomas (L.); New Westminster—Dodd (Laborite); Okanagan—DeHart (L.) and Johnson (S.); Revelstoke—Lindmark (I.L.) and Kempster (S.); Slocan—Harris (I.L.); Skeena—Kergin (L.) and Mackay (S.); Similkameen—Elmhirst (L.); Vancouver—Pettipiece (S.), McVety (S.), McKenzie (S.), McGregor (S.), and Kingsley (S.); Victoria—Oliver (S.).

The spoiled and rejected ballots in the last election totalled 1,002—divided as follows: Atlin, 4; Alberni, 18; Cariboo, 2; Chilliwack, 31; Cowichan, 11; Columbia, 3; Cranbrook, 35; Comox, 26; Delta, 34; Dewdney, 16; Esquimalt, 14; Fernie, 44; Greenwood, 10; Grand Forks, 19; Islands, 7; Kamloops, 17; Kaslo, 9; Lillooet, 7; Nanaimo, 39; Newcastle, 3; New Westminster, 16; Nelson, 12; Okanagan, 50; Revelstoke, 38; Richmond, 34; Rossland, 16; Slocan, 9; Similkameen, 8; Skeena, 24; Saanich, 14; Vancouver, 207; Victoria, 102; Yale, 15; and Ymir, 18.

The detailed vote by polling divisions in the several constituencies in November was as tabulated hereunder:

Alberni			
Polling place.	Morgan	Brewster	
Van Anda	30	29	
Parksville	20	24	
Clayoquot	14	40	
Bamfield	2	14	
Wellington	35	36	
Pelulet	4	10	
Nanose	11	7	
Alberni	67	84	
New Alberni	33	20	
Kyuquot	2	2	
Holberg	7	8	
Quatsino	15	19	
	256	293	

Atlin			
Polling place.	Young	Kearns	
Atlin	32	19	
Boulder	5	7	
Spruce Creek	5	18	
Discovery	14	14	
Bennett	31	2	
Wynton	3	1	
Telegraph Creek	17	4	
	107	65	

Cariboo				
Polling place	Callana	Fraser	Jones	Yorston
Richfield	71	60	36	26
Stanley	11	13	16	14
Quesnel	46	45	19	20
Port George	18	19	5	5
Fraser Lake	12	7	3	3
Nechako	12	11	2	2
Miller Landing	6	6	0	1
Alexandria	3	4	0	2
Soda Creek	12	15	5	12
Medrum Creek	6	6	4	4
Alexis Creek	12	11	6	7
150-Mile House	26	26	24	27
Harrold	9	9	5	5
Boonville	5	6	3	4
Quesnel Forks	8	9	5	4
Keitlen Creek	7	4	8	6
Dubois Camp	1	4	10	10
Swift River	13	15	8	6
	273	267	159	158

Chilliwack			
Polling place.	Cawley	Munro	
Court House	255	187	
Sardis	48	48	
Tosodale	9	36	
Lower Sumas	1	22	
Chester	12	24	
East Chilliwack	12	23	
Upper Sumas	15	17	
Sumas Mountain	3	6	
Mount Lehman	6	7	
Clayburn	12	9	
Matsqui	40	26	
Leahman's Landing	27	26	
Aberdeen	6	15	
Abbotsford	65	28	
Pardonville	12	12	
Wade's Landing	1	0	
Lindell	4	3	
	604	513	

Comox				
Polling place.	Manson	Cartwright	Forest	Duncan
Chamberland	98	126	45	30
Courtney	46	24	35	120
Union Bay	13	12	10	8
Demon Island	9	1	16	0
Hornby Island	9	1	24	0
Bear River	9	0	0	0
Rock Bay	34	3	7	0
Land	40	0	0	1
Vahle	29	2	10	12
Bold Point	6	0	1	0
Granite Bay	8	1	7	0
Shoal Bay	22	0	4	0
Roy	2	0	0	0
Salmon River	40	0	2	0
Port Harvey	31	3	6	0
Alert Bay	11	2	1	1
N. Joelm Island	0	28	0	0
Hardy Bay	8	0	0	0
Read Island	12	2	2	0
Cortez Island	24	1	2	0
	451	206	154	172

Cowichan			
Polling place.	Hayward	Evans	
Duncan	177	85	
Somerset	16	24	
Cowichan Station	45	25	
Cobbie Hill	41	12	
Chemahus	44	20	
Crofton	6	10	
Koenigs	11	3	
Cowichan Lake	11	3	
	365	175	

Columbia			
Polling place.	Parson	Buchham	
Rogers Pass	14	10	
Bear Creek	4	4	
Beaver	3	2	
Palliser	9	20	
Field	29	33	
McMurdo	93	80	
Hog Ranches	13	8	
Galena	12	13	
Brisco	12	10	
Atholmar	18	33	
Wilmer	35	25	
Wildermer	11	10	
Thunder Hill	2	1	
	262	245	

Cranbrook			
Polling place.	Caven	Macdonald	Fitch
Fort Steele	37	19	1
Marysville	30	26	2
Wasa	12	15	0
Kingsgate	7	5	1
Wardner	41	21	2
Kimberley	24	3	1
Rock Creek	8	14	1
Wycliffe	17	14	1
Moyle	114	62	79
Yahk	21	4	3
Wattsburg	24	4	4
Crothers	1	4	0
Cranbrook	423	298	48
	761	501	115

Delta			
Polling place.	Mackenzie	Oliver	
Ladner	107	126	
Westham	49	3	
Sunbury	11	18	
Annals Island	17	8	
East Delta	22	31	
Mud Bay	18	31	
Kensington Prairie	7	9	
Johnson Road	17	5	
White Rock	12	9	
Hazelmere	35	24	
Cloverdale	48	33	
South Westminster	133	55	
Tynehead	34	21	
Port Kells	33	14	
Clayton	37	7	
Port Langley	49	45	
Oake's Corners	25	13	
Murray's Corners	35	53	
Otter	14	20	
Aldergrove	25	17	
Glen Valley	8	9	
Millner	25	12	
	770	564	

Dewdney			
Polling place.	Manson	Thompson	
Midvale	30	15	
Port Moody	78	18	
Burquitlam	17	3	
Coquitlam	75	30	
Pitt Lake	20	5	
Hammond	46	32	
Haney	53	18	
Albion	7	2	
Websters Corners	15	0	
Whonnock	29	6	
Ruskin	20	8	
Silverdale	12	5	
Mission City	115	70	
Hastie	17	9	
Dewdney	10	10	
Hastie Prairie	10	10	
Nicomen Island	10	10	
North Nicomen	11	16	
Harrison River	13	14	
Agassiz	14	11	
Hot Springs	5	6	
Douglas	7	1	
	625	302	

Esquimalt			
Polling place.	Helmecken	Jardine	
Lampson Street	196	339	
Colwood	62	25	
Metchofin	51	29	
West Sooke	19	18	
East Sooke	5	4	
Otter Point	14	12	
Port Renfrew	4	1	
Shawigan	11	2	
	362	436	

Fernie			
Polling place.	Ross	Fisher	Harrington
Fernie	315	268	250
Coal Creek	49	25	124
Mitchell	54	15	159
New Michel	63	26	51
Corbin	24	4	11
Sparwood	6	1	1
McDougal's Mill	18	4	4
Triwood	2	1	1
Morrissey	2	4	2
Elko	42	10	2
Jaffray	47	15	1
Krag	17	11	1
Dorr	10	7	3
Fruitlands	19	3	0
Baynes	6	11	3
Galloway	7	1	2
Hargers	1	2	2
Waldo	10	9	3
Hosmer	74	46	23
Crows Nest	21	3	6
	795	405	619

Greenwood			
Polling place.	Jackson	Macdonald	Heatherington
Oro Denora	9	4	8
Eholt	31	10	7
Greenwood	137	79	104
Deadwood	14	4	69
Boundary Falls	8	12	1
Midway	34	21	5
Rock Creek	27	23	5
	260	154	204

Grand Forks			
Polling place.	Miller	Paterson	McInnis
Bannock	16	4	5
Carson	17	3	2
Cascade	33	8	14
Phoenix	137	67	